OCTABLE Calamines of ENGLA Weathe AUTHORS of them Cat HAPPINEssand Happy Government

COHARLES ENSUING.

Miraculoully Foreshewn by the Finger of God in two wonderful Diseases, the

AND IGS-EVII:

Wherein is also shewen and proved,

THE WETS after a while shall seize on no more Chit-WE WANTSH through the MERCY of GOD, MEANS of K.CHARLES II.

THE K.CHARLES II is the LAST of KINGS

which ball to HBAL the KINGS-EVIL.

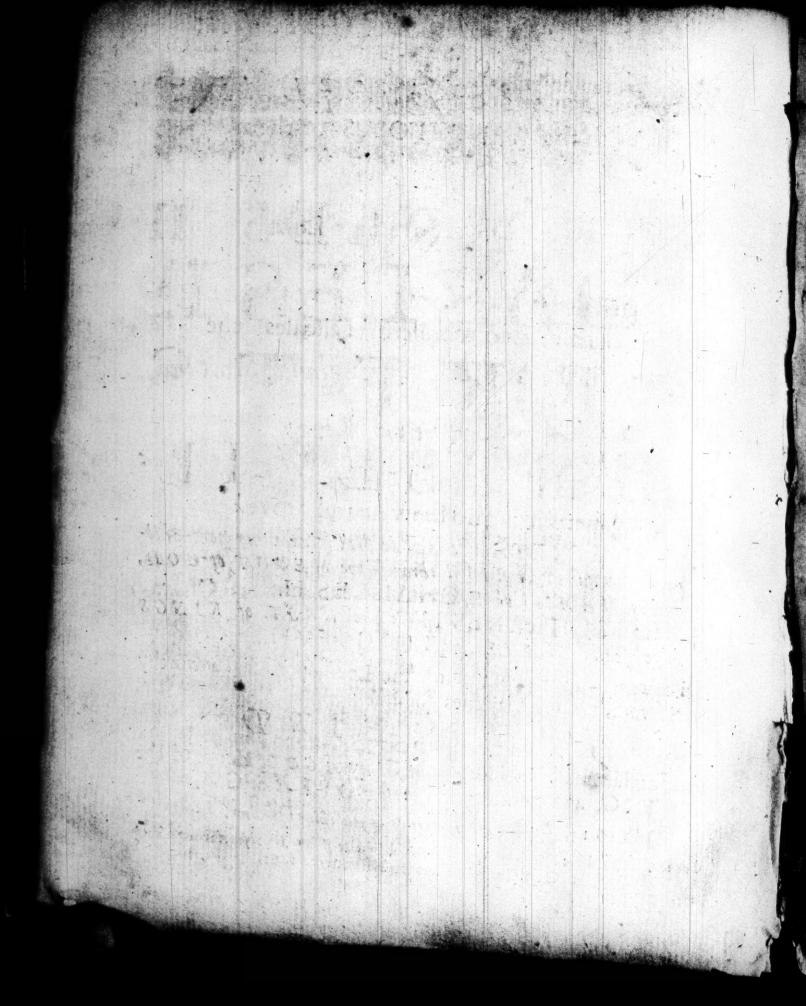
Discovered by the Hand of the Lord upon his unworth Servant, and his Majesties Subject

FOHN BIRI

and by himmade publike for the Glory of Go.D. Honor of the KING and comfort of the PEOPLE of God.

Joh, 16.13. and be will form you things to come.

Printed for Era Semle, and are to be fold by Rebert Harrifan the next Shop to Gree Church in Leaden-Hall Smeer. 1661.



To our Dread Soveraign Lord

CHARLESII

By the Grace of God, of England, Scotland,

France, and Ireland, King.

SIR,

Message sent from Heaven for your Majesties acceptance. Written it is in the mystical Characters of Two Diseases, and partly upon your Royall Hands, which now heal one of these Diseases, and shall do the other. The signification whereof in summe is to shew, How miserable your Kingdomes have been through want of your Royal Father first, and since of your Majesty; How happy these your Dominions shall most certainly be A.2.

The Epistle Dedicatery.

made by your Religious, Just, and Merciful Goveriment; and laftly, what shall be done by Almighty God for you here upon the earth, in recompence of your Royall Fathers our Late Soveraigns precious blood, your Majesties Wrongs and Afflictions, your Constancy in the true Religion against so many Temptations, your Maintaining of the Honor of God in your religious care of Gods Worship, and your Compassion and Love toward your Majesties poor oppressed Subjects. Nor let it seem more strange unto your Majesty, that Diseases should portend such great matters, than a Star, that Star, which with the next riding Sun after your joyful Nativity, shining with the glorious Sun as glorioully in his ascension, and even at mid-day, should designe your Majesties Person, and future Glory, which undoubtedly it did. For there is a similitude and proportion betwixt fins and calamities on the one side, and bodily Diseases on the other; for both disquiet and disease us; as likewise therefore betwixt the healer of the one, and the taker a way of the other.

Far be it from me, Gracious Soveraign, to require from your Majesty credit to what I shall affirm (nor is it just I should) upon my bare assertion. Let your Majesties Reason and Royall Wisedome judge,

The Spiftle Dedicatory.

judge ; whether that I deliver be probable of note for such Reason as is grosse and deprace ved, for meetly Naturall, cannot pierce into those deep matters, but such which is fine, and yet helpt and directed by rule of Holy Scripture. For Ignorance, Prejudice, and Rashness cannot, and Interest will not discern these Mysteries.

Let not the meannels of the discoverer discredit the truth of these things to your Majesty, which may call to minde, that the glad tidings of our Saviours Nativity was by the Angels sirst

made known to Shepherds.

If I shall speak (Royal Soveraign) in some places very freely, or peradventure too boldly, give me leave, or pardon me, Merciful Prince, who being a great King, cannot but be very sensible what a crime it should be for a credited Messenger

to temper the Message of the King of Kings.

It now remains, that these things which are to come be believed, that Almighty God be entreated, and have the Glory of all; on your Majesties part, that you prepare your self for the embracing so great Hopes; on your Subjects, that we all repent, and with humble thankfulness for so great mercies toward us, our Love

and

The Epiftle Dedicatory.

and Reverence toward so blessed a Prince our Soveraign be encreased. And that all this may be done, is and shall be the continual prayer and earnest endeavour of,

Your Majesties

La Cada Massill Lon Herr State

inche Charte started in the

de contrate l'iellentes

to Ignerance, Prejulice, and calined

The cruent of the state of your Majordy

ever Loyal and Loving Subject,

FOHN BIRD.



The Epistle to the READER.

Tis now twenty years ago since when this formerly united Kingdom divided into parties, that I also clave in my epinion to one (for who could do otherwife?) even to that side, which so much pretended to the love of Religion and fustice, that these and not self-love was their end. What I did was altogether from the first to the last peaceably, which notwithstanding, the distinction spoil d my aged Father for the same cause and my self of our goods and quiet habitation. We bare it patiently. But this Virgin Affembly quickly forgat the guide of her youth (although she still wiped her mouth, and said; She had committed no evil) to the neglect and perverting of all Justice. And here I left them. What comfort had I then in this my condition? If I lost what I had for Christs sake, as God and my Conscience are witness I did, I am promised Recompence in this world a hundred-fold, and do acknowledge that I have found it, though not in riches. For first I am hereby more assured, because I abhor all Injustice, that I am in that small number which the Scripture so often cals Just men. Secondly, I am comforted, that such times have been of old, and such as God detests, and will punish, Jer.

the Lord bath promised such Secret Multites from the sisses the Lord bath promised such Secret Multites from the sisses to the last have been from God revealed unto me, as may appear in a Treatise written by me called ROMA VATUM, wherein the History of the Religion, Policy, and Destruction of the City of Rome is discovered to have been portended in the Theology, and Fables of the ancient Heathen Greek and Latine, &c. not quite sinished, Next (through the mercy of God) in my Annotations upon Ezekiel, thap 1. &c. now ready for the Press; beside this here presented. Reader sarewell, and tet God have the praise of all which is true herein, as from whom it came; all the errors and impersections I challenge as mine own, excepting some few mistakes of the Printers.

From my Chamber in
Sion College in London,

Ian. 24. 4669:

of less them What comfort had I then in this my conif I lost what I had for Christs fake, as God and my
concease with fill it is not for high second concease.

and of oil, and fur is as God detects, and will prough, Jer.

Let I should incur your blame for not presently falling upon the main work, in shewing you instantly, how the REKETS and KINGS-EVIL foreshew and declare the promised things, and that I may not justly deserve worse, in telling you so great a Paradox, having not first made known unto you, how such a matter may be done; I judge it here sit to let you know that I have prepared this other as a better way, which may by Gods assistance bring you to a suller and clearer view of whatsoever is pretended in the Title, if you enter upon it, and go along orderly, as it here lies before you.

IN old time when Ifrael was in Egypt, and afterward when I Ifrael and Fudah dwelt in their own land, and when the Jews were carried into Babylon, the Almighty Lord was wont to send them Prophets in evil and sinful times, Prophets so inspired with his Spirit, that they knew infallibly, and did shew un-to that people most certainly, what things, both good and bad, and how they should befal them; that their oppressors and the wicked might not live secure, nor the oppressed and rightteous be discouraged. But in a short time after our Saviours Ascension, such Prophets which were thus miraculously instructed ceased to be among men. By which difference of the times, those from these, it might at first seem, either that God loves not the Christians so tenderly as formerly he did the children of Ifrael, or (at least) that the Christians now adays have no need of fuch forewarnings as the children of I frael were wont to have. Divine and miraculous premonitions were to usuall to them, that they accounted it, and complained of it as an affliction, when they wanted them. This appeareth true from the words of Alaph,

Alaph, a man left in Sudea, when the rest were carried into Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, complaining of the want of a Prophet, and Signes which they were formerly accustomed unto) to declare and foretell how long their captivity after the present destruction of the City and Temple was yet so last. For thus he speaketh, Pla, 74. 9. We see not our Signes, there is no more any Prophet, neither is there among us any that knoweth how long. Albeit Feremiah the Prophet had formerly prophesied unto them of 70 years captivity, and Daniel, and Exekiel were both now in Chalden, and did prophelie. Whereby it appeareth, as I faid, that Alaph was left in the land, and that he speaketh of the remainder of the Jews which were left in the same place with him, and laftly, that this Pfalm was written after the carrying away of Feremiah into Egypt. Concerning the difference of those old times before our Saviours coming from these, although we should grant it true, and we must grant it to be so in some kind, touching Prophets, yet is the Assumption sale to conclude from thence; That God loves not the Christians so tenderly as sormerly he did the children of Israel, for how little soever the Lord loveth any of his children, he accounteth and nameth them his Jewels, and is as tender of them as of the apple of his eye, who spared not his onely and beloved Son, but gave him to dye for the least of them all. But this is an inestimably greater favour then to premonish and forewarn them of that which is to come; a thing which he hath done even to his greatest enemy the devil (though for a different end from that for which he forewarns his children) letting him know his fecret countel touching Saul and his Sons. For did not the Lord reveal unto Satan, that Saul and his three fons should be sain (even as it came to pass, and the Spirit told Saul) the day following? I Sam, 27, 19, And while we consider, that the Lord is unchangeable in his love, For heis not a man that he should repent, this cannot be the cause, want of Gods love, that Christians are without divining Prophets. In the seChristians have no need of forewarnings of our suffering, nor of our deliverance. As if the oppressions in Egypt were more than under the Pope, and these not seven-sold greater then those; as the burning in a fiery surnace or in fire than making and burning of brick by, and in such a place; or the thraldome of the body greater then of the soul; or the length of the captivity under Pharaoh which sasted not in all two hundred and sifteen years, more tedious then under Antichrist, who began to reign above a thousand years agoe.

Whereupon neither of these two Causes being to be admitted, want of love from the Lord toward his people, and no need of Premonitions, and likewise necessarily admitting, and confessing it to be truth, Fully illuminated, and infallibly inspired Prophets have not been found (and are not now to be expected) much after our Saviours leaving the earth, it behoveth us to enquire after the reason of this thing. Of which by

Gods grace I find there are Two Causes.

which are fully illuminated and infallible, is the End and the confideration thereof, for which such Prophets were sent by Almighty God for the information of his people, which being accomplished and come and past, that which points to that end is not necessary any longer. Such Prophets were instituted to be forerunning Types and Figures of Christ, thereby to significe that there was a Prophet to come after them like unto themselves, but greater, who should fully and infallibly know the Lordsmind and counsels. For thus saith Moses of our Saviour who was to be exhibited in the sless, and making himself the Type of Christ, Deut. 18. 15. The Lordshy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me, unto him ye shall hearken. In respect of whom, some, though not all of the Prophets, had power, at some, not at all times, to work certain Miracles, and alluding to this

it is said. The Prophets were unto John.

2. Prophets were more fully enlighted before our Saviours coming, than in these times there can be found any, for another caple, even for their sakes to whom their Prophecies and Messages were sent, that is, because of the people. The Prophets were fent principally to call men to repentance; thus speaketh the Lord, Ferem. 7.25. Since the day that your fathers same forth out of the land of Egypt unto this day, I have even fent unto you all my servants the Prophets, daily rifing up early, and sending them, v.26. Tet they hearkened not unto me, nor inclined their ear, but hardened their neck, they did worse then their fathers. The different condition of the people therefore is a fecond cause, why the old Prophets were more enlightned and infallible, then the Prophets or Preachers, which now are (for so are Preachers called by the Apostle Paul) or necessarily are required to be. In those old times the understanding of the people of Ifrael concerning God and heavenly things was very small; witnesse the Apostles themselves, who were conversant with Christ, when Peter reproved our Saviour speaking of his fuffering death, telling his Master, that this should not befall him; that he should not dye. Yea, the Lord threatens his people blindeness of mind, and stupidity of understanding greater then formerly they had, by the mouth of Isaiah, calling it fatuess of heart; for fat is insentible. For which cause if the Prophets should not have shewn before their eyes great and wonderfull matters, they would not have beleeved; and if such Prophets had not also had extraordinary knowledge, they would have wanted a guide, if they had not also been indued with infallibility, the people would certainly have fallen into errours. And notwithstanding all this, scarcely did they then believe the Prophets. For how foon had they forgotten the miracles which Moses did before them? when being told more then once, that God had promised to bring them into the land of Canaan to give it them for a possession, after that he had performed his promise

in bringing them out of the land of Egypt, had led them by a pillar of fire and a cloud, yet being pursued by the Egyptians they murmured against the Lord, beleeved not his servant Moses, concluding they should be then slain by the Egyptians, Exo. 14.12. Isaiah who was so far acquainted with the Lords mind, that he exprefly told King Hezekiah as a figne which was required by the king, by the going back of the shade of the Sun on the Diall of Ahaz ten degrees, the recovery of the king, and the lengthening of his life fifteen years, 2 King 20, yet complaineth the Prophet that what he prophesied was neither understood nor beleeved, 1/a.53.1. Who hath beleeved our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? Likewise when Feremiah prophesied to the Jews, and what he foretold of their captivity came fully to pais, then false Prophets which prophesied of their sudden return were more credited by the People. For that remnant of the People which was lest behind by Nebuchadnezzar in Ferusalem, after thrise carrying them away into Chaldea, the first in the third year of Fehojakim, Dan. 1.2. the next in Fehojakims, the third in Fehojachins reign, and with him, plainly did not beleeve Feremiah, nor Ezekiel prophelying unto them the destruction and burning of their City and Temple, boasting notwithstanding that they should not be, nor the City any more taken, calling ferusalem the Caldron, and themselves the fl. sh, Ezek. 11.3. concluding thereby, that the City was made for them, and they for the City, fo as that they should not be parted.

So for the Necessaty of the work, that the children of God might have a firm foundation on which their faith should be built, the Holy Pen-men of Scripture were fully inspired by God, so as no word in Holy Scripture written by the Prophets and Apostles is there found which God did not miraculously inspire into the mindes of those Holy men. Concerning his Apostles and Evangelists Christ promised, that they should be guided into all truth, Foh. 16.13. and Peter saith, 2 Pet. 1.20. That no Prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation; whose meaning is not,

expound the Scripture; nor as it is by us commonly expound-ed, That every Pen-man of the Books of God was inspired by Gods Spirit, and wrote not his own private conceits; but this, No Prophecy of the Scripture, so called because it contains the Almighty's counsel, is of any private interpretation; not only as it is free from the mixture of humane inventions, which are contrary to the mind of God, but there is not one word therein nor syllable which was not dictated unto them by the holy Ghost. And this is fully to my purpose. For we know that the Scripture is the Word of God, and he that expoundeth and applieth it as he ought, preacheth nothing but the Word of God, but the first is of no private, but

the other is of private interpretation.

But for the times which followed, the Lord promifed they should be such, as that in them old men should dream dreams, and young men should see Visions, and that their Sons and their Daughters should prophesie, Act 21.17. and that their servants and handmaids should have Gods Spirit poured upon them, Feel 12.29 Signifying that in those times which began sooner after our Lords Ascension, and now are, very ordinary and mean perfons should have such an extraordinary measure of Divine knowledge exceeding the foregoing ages, as that they may be accounted all Prophets and Prophetesses. But Daniel declareth in what manner and by what means this great knowledge shall be attained, thereby expounding what the Prophet Foel, and out of him S. Luke speaketh, Dan. 12.4. Many Shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be encreased. Where by running to and fro is to be understood Labour and Search, that is, Study. So for that these times are within the ages of great light, which as it was promised, so we have by experience found it fullfilled, that common people which are bred up under able Teachers and Prophets, and which give themselves to search into the written My-Reries of Salvation, are not so fat hearted and stupid as not to understand, and not to beleeve the Word of God preached unto them, them, but are able by Gods Spirit to search the Scriptures, and to discern whether those things which are delivered unto them from their Prophets be true or not. And therefore for this cause there is no need of a fully illuminated Prophet to be among us, either lest we should want sure guides, or be deluded with errors, having both the Old and New Testament for our direction, which sure word of Prophecy the ancients were partly or wholly without.

As for the foreknowledge of things which are to come, there is neverthelesse still and will be a profitable use and necessity thereof; and a part thereof contained in the Visions which are written in Holy Scripture, and the fearthing of them commended unto us by the Spirit of God, saying, Whatsoever was written in former time was written for our learning, another part in those Signes which God hath sent and will send into the world as miracles to be confidered by us. For the words of our Saviour fully declare, that there should be Signes of things which were to follow in the heavens, on the earth, and in the waters, Luk 21,25. And there shall be Signes (saith he) in the Sun, and in the Moon, and in the Stars, and upon the earth; diffress of Nations with perplexity, the Sea and waters roaring: v.26. Mens hearts failing them for fear, and looking after those things which are coming on the earth. But to what purpose had the Prophecies and Visions of Daniel and Ezekiel, and the most mystical Vision of the Canticles, and those of the Revelation of S. Fohn, with others, been as they are left unto us unexpounded, if God had denied wholly unto us a Prophetical Spirit to presage what was to be afterward, and what was contained in the Holy Visions? For there is little difference whether the Lord sends the Vision to us at first, or by them unto us, what he intends to do.

Therefore it is to be gathered from the fore-named Scriptures by diligently weighing and comparing them one with another, that the distinction of the Old Prophets which lived and prophested before our Saviours Incarnation (I understand Prophets or Seers, most properly so called, for the other were their ordinary Preachers, as may be collected from sundry Scriptures, especially from Neb. 6.7.) from those which have since and now live under the Gospel, doth consist in two things: 1. In a more full, evident, and more infallible Discovery of Gods secrets unto those old Prophets, for the Causes which have been alledged.

2. In causing the Prophets to whom such Visions came, to understand them, either instantly, and at first sight of them, or if not with the sight of them immediatly, yet at least after Fasting and Prayer, all concurring nevertheless to declare, that the Revelation of them came immediatly from God, and was not

helpt then forward with Study and Labour.

For the first Difference, although S. Paul acknowledgeth, that he with the rest of his brethren knew in part, and prophesied in part, yet is that so to be understood, as with relation to the more persect knowledge, and revealing Gods mysteries in the life to come, and partly that we should know, that neither S. Paul himself, nor the Prophets before him did partake of all Gods minde and counsel. The Apostle knew not certainly, whether a believing hus and having an unbelieving wise, yet content to dwell with him, ought or ought not to put her away, I Cor. 7.12. But for what he did know, and the necessary things which were to be known, he and the rest of the Prophets may be said, according to Christs promise to his Disciples, to have all things shown unto them.

Vision which he saw, Ezek. 1.1. was immediatly understood by him. For the heavens (saith the Prophet) were opened, and I saw Visions of God; and v.3. And the hand of the Lord was there upon him, which is, in that very place, the illuminating Spirit of God was upon me. Unto Daniel the words of the Augel are, Dan. 9.23. At the beginning of thy supplication the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee; for thou art greatly beloved, therefore understand the matter, and consider the Vision. This

you see was granted upon supplication; but in these later times, as it is first the Lords gift to set us to consider those Visions which he sends, it is next the Lords blessing upon our labor and study, or, running to and fro, in making us understand them. Nor are such Visions sent immediately or conveyed mediately unto us in these days understood at the first instant, as then they were, nor much of such Visions to be understood, although in their own nature capable of being understood, until a certain time come. I shall not need to use any other testimony hereof then that of Daniel, Dan. 12.9. And he said, Go thy way Daniel, for the words are closed up, and sealed till the time of the end.

But whether now adays God hath sent Visions, and Signes of things to come, and what he intends to bring upon the earth, or to acknowledge our Bleffed Saviours words true, that there shall be Signes, &c. or rather that they are not now to be expected, but nearer the end of the world, let us hear the words of that wife heathen man Cicero, whether it be found true by experience, that God hath fent forewarnings unto the world of what matters of great moment he intends to do. For to do so in behalf of his great love to his children, and their necessities is most reasonable. Thus writeth Cicero, in his first book De Divinatione, Vetus opinio est jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, eaque & populi Romani, & omnium gentium firmata consensu, versari quandam inter homines Divinationem, quam Graci warlinder appellant, id est, prasensionem, & scientiam rerum futurarum. It is (laich he) an old opinion derived from those long-past forgotten times of the antient Heroes, that there is such a kind of Divination to be found among men, as is the foreknowledge and foresight of things ensuing, which the Greeks name Prophecy. This the Philosopher proving, not from the bare opinion of one or two, nor of all nations, which in such a case were little worth; but the opinion being grounded upon the particular and concurring observations, and experiments of all, is to be efteemed an argument of great moment. For

the same Author in the same book a little after addeth, Gentem quidem nullam video, neque tam humanam atque doltam, neque tam immanem atque barbaram, qua non fignificari futura, & à quibufdam intelligi, pradicique posse censeat. Which is, I can finde no Nation, neither civil and learned, nor favage and barbarous, which is not of this opinion, That future things are not only foresheron, but that some there be which can understand them, and foretell what shall come. This observation and opinion grounded thereon, of all nations, I shall confirm by the Judgement of an Authour a Papift in Profession, yet in his opinion a very Atheist, who instructing Princes in all kinde of wicked Arts, which may ferve to advance their greatnesse, even to the mocking of Almighty God, by making a femblance of Religion to delude the people, is forced to confess, though unwillingly, and against himself, that Troubles and Wars are ordinarily and miraculously foreshewn to such, whom it concerneth to know them. Machiavil is that man who in his first book and 36. Chapter of his Discourses upon Livy, writes in the Italian tongue what founds thus in English, Great Troubles which are to befall Cities and Provinces are usually foretold; and this is done, either by certain Signes and Tokens, or elfe. by the Prefuges of men. Then afterward he proceedeth in this manner. As I shall willingly confess, the Cause I am ignorant of, fothat netwithstanding the thing is true, it cannot be denied, by examples which may be produced both in former and later times, but I must acknowledge, that all great Troubles which have befallen any City or Countrey have been commonly foreshewn and premonstrated. either by Presagers or some Revelation, or by Prodigies and Signes in heaven. Who lastly in the same place is driven to acknowledge, that these Premonitions and Forewarnings do proceed from a knowing and Loving Nature, in naming and describing of which Machiavil goes no farther then the Heathen which taught him, calling them Spirits and Intelligences. Unless haply (faith he in the faid Chapter) the air be full of Spirits and Intelligences, which foreseeing things which are to ensue, and grieving

wing at mens adversities do by such forerunning Signes make them known to men, that they may make timely preparation and defense a-

gainst them.

Next, among those which prosess Christianity, whether they be of the Church of Rome, or of the Resormed Religion, it is a received opinion on both sides, That God doth give miraculous Forewarnings in these days. I shall not need name more then those three great lights of the Resormed Protestant Profession, Orthodox, Judicious, and Learned, Calvin, Perkins, and Usher, which every one acknowledge what I have said, touching miraculous Admonitions, the first in his Comment upon Mebuchadnezzars dream; the second, where he adviset to examine when a man pretendeth Revelations, whether the man be honest which is the relator, and also not distempered in his mind; the third in his Treatise Do Successione Ecclesiarum, where he maketh mention of the Prodigies which happened about the year M. after our Saviour.

But the ancient Heathen did make such an account of Prodigies, that they instituted certain Officers which were named for their number, at first Quinque viri, afterward Decemviri, last of all Quindecimviri, that is, the Five, Ten, Fifteen Men, whose office was to perform Rites and Ceremonies, and they were (as Livy shews) to look after those Portents, by consulting their ritual books for the finding out such Rites and Expiations as might divert the anger of their gods, which they judged those Portents did foreshew. If the Heathen by the light of naturall reason had so much knowledge as to judge such strange things must contain mysteries within them pertaining to their Gods, it is a great folly unbefeeming Christians so to be deluded with the Philosophy of Arifteeles School, as to attribute all wonderful works whether in heaven or on earth, either to the workmanship of Nature, or to the errors thereof; that School being more athiest then the unlearned and barbarous nations. To which fort of men Professors of that false-named science called wisedem, as the name Philolophy

losophy soundeth, but as S. Paul truly speaketh, unduly so called in sundry matters. If you shall shew a Signe in Heaven or earth, which hath formerly appeared, as Comets, Haloes, Suns, &c. they will render you an imaginary and naturall reason. If such a Meteor appear as was not heard of before, they have recourse forthwith unto phansy, and frame a cause in their own brains, of that of which before they never had sight nor experience, concluding it must be so, because they think it so. Thus do they make Gods Signes called by Heathen men monstra, ostenta, portenta, and prodigia, which Cicero well observes, because according to their names they point at something, to be useless things, and of no effect at all.

Others there are many which do acknowledge, that the Lord doth now adays by wonderful Signes premonish us of things to come, and doth point at also as with the finger such things as we too much neglect, as to bid us regard them, which will hardly consent, that it is in the power of any man since the days of the Prophets and Apostles to open the mysteries and untye the riddles of such Divine Tokens. Whose reason is, because the Infallible Spirit hath long fince departed from the children of men. It will not be sufficient to return unto their reason the Observations of all Nations before-mentioned, gathered from Presagers, nor yet the Observation of Machiavil which I related, yet let them consider what is spoken by Cicero in his 2. Book de Divinatione; Qualis antem ista mens est deorum, si neque ca nobis significant in somnis que ipsi per nos intelligamus, neque ea quorum interpretes habere possimus? similes enim sunt dii, si ea nohis objiciunt quorum neque scientiam, neque explanationem babeamus, tanquam se Pæni aut Hispani in Senatu nostro sine interprete loquerentur, that is, What I pray mean the gods by this, if they shew. such things to us in our dreams, which we can neither understand of our selves, nor any else make us to understand? for if the gods shew us such matters, which neither we our selves can know what they are, nor any other can declare unto us, they do just as if Carthaginians or Spaniards mould Should speak in the Romane Senate without an interpreter. Thereafon which the Philosopher giveth, why Visions sent by a Divine Power cannot but be of the nature of things which may be understood, tends to this purpose, to shew that otherwise the labor of sending them such messages were wholly vain; which indeed is true, it being repugnant to the wisedom of the Almighty to do any thing, much more great and extraordinary things to no purpose.

But it is clear from Holy Scripture, that such extraordinary Divine admonitions as Visions are, were therefore sent from God unto men, on purpose that they might be understood, and that they might learn by them somewhat they knew not, or disregarded before. These are the words of Elihu Fobs best friend, fob 33.14. For God speaketh once, yeatwise, yet man perceiveth it not, v.15. In a dream in a Vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth

upon men in sumberings upon the bed.

Wherefore it is to be concluded, that it is the fault of men,

that Gods Signes and wonders are difregarded.

To the reason which was objected, the Departure of the Infallible Spirit from the children of men, so as if for that cause we cannot now be affured of Gods secret Counfils, I answer, Although we have not at this time, as of old it was, with the Prophets and Apostles, a full and clear light like unto theirs, there is yet light enough given to men, that will pray for, and fearch after it, for a sufficient understanding of such Signes and Visions as the Lord fends in these times. The Ministers of the Gospel in these ages are not indued with that light of knowledge in the waies of God as the Prophets and Apostles were, who were promised that they should be led into all truth, as besitting such rules as were to be delivered by them for all posterity, to be perfect, yet is there sufficient knowledge given unto them, to the begetting of faith, and salvation of mens souls, and this above other men; Rom. 10.14. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not beleeved? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have

bave not heard : and how shall they hear without a Preacher : Which Preachers of Gods Word therefore have fufficient knowledge for the work of the Ministry, and building up of the Church their appointed work, as the Prophets and Apostles had more light and infallibility in them befitting their businesse. Even so, although the infallible Spirit remain not among the Sons of men in all parts of Gods Word, yet is there enough to be obtained for the sufficient understanding of his Mysteries, whether written or sent miraculously, that is of his word and wonders. For if this be not so, to what purpose is the accounting of the Number of the Beast commended to our fearch (although shewn to Fohn alone) precifely ? Rev. 13.18. Here is wisedom, let him that hath understanding count the Number of the Beaft. All in vain were this Admonirion, if we must despair by any means to attain the knowledge of the Beafts Number. Although we must acknowledge the difference betwixt the knowledge which the Apostle had of it. and ours; by him it was presently seen and understood, by us after much search, and hardly yet to perfection.

Moreover, it will undoubtedly be objected and in favour of the former Reason, That there are at this day none to be found which can presage aright of things by any Signes or Wonders whatsoever, nor which do profess the knowledge of Gods Mystical and Miraculous Messages, whether of things past, present, or to come; or if perchance some sew do, they are all by constant experience sound either willful and impudent Impostors, or

Brain-fick, or down-right Mad-men.

Whereunto, passing by all those Testimonies formerly alleaged (albeit among the rest Machiavil is not to be despised, a man neither so solith, nor yet of so easie belief, that he should affirm there were presagers of suture troubles, if haply a wise man might judge such presages casual) and by Cicero comprehended under the general acknowledgement of all nations, I may say, there are that think Savanarola had a foresight of such a Propheticall nature in certain things, and some also of our own nation to

have

have had the like, which I shall not name in this place.

But although I should grant that no man hath been able to interpret Prodigies or Visions, which we have met with, it doth not therefore necessarily imply, that the thing is not to be attained by any man. May a man therefore determine that there was no way to attain the knowledge of the Greek tongue in England, because until Linacre brought the same into this Kingdom, peradventure there was no man found skilful therein? Some Arts have quite perished (if we may believe Authors) which no man yet hath regained, yet we must not therefore conclude, that the refinding of them is impossible; for it might rather have been thought so before their first invention. Shall we say, because the Natives of America are wholly ignorant of the Mathematiks, that therefore those Sciences are impossible to be learned by them? For it is not a firm Argument to reason from what is not to what cannot be. As little reason have we to argue. That Divine and Miraculous Visions cannot be understood, because men every where perswading themselves that such strange Signes are natural, seduced by the false Doctrine of the Peripateticks School which feigneth fuch causes of their generation, oftentimes grofly abfurd, neglect the study of them, and wonder at it in others. As for those which pretend their Revelations, of which there have been many these last years, partly mere Impostors to fill their bellies, and to get a name, partly men of more Phanfie then Judgement, which strongly imagine what they defire should be, and what they much think of in the day, dream of peradventure in the night, and byaffed by their defires and hopes give such interpretations to their dreams, which they call Visions, as serve their turns and fit their phansies, and publish them for truths, such men with the Astrologians and monethly Prognosticators, all their foundations being false, no man may expect truth from them. In which fort of men we may plainly discern the malice and subtlety of the devil, who, as he hath ever been accustomed as well by fraud as by force to hinder Gods. Glory.

Glory, and the good of the Church, and to Real honour unto himself, doth by waies sometimes alike, othertimes contrary oppose whatsoever makes for the foregoing ends. At that very time when Feremiah prophesied truth, Hananiah a salse Prophet prophesied lies, to please the people, and discredit the Prophet, Ferem. 28. 10, 11. In those days in the land of Chaldea unto the Jews did Daniel and Ezekiel prophese as true Prophets: But at that time of their captivity how many were there which in that place being false Prophets divined lies unto them? For thus saith the Lord, Fer. 29.8. Let not your Prophets, nor Diviners, which be found in the midst of you deceive you, neither hearken to your dreams which you cause to be dreamed. When Elijah was a faithful Prophet, and with him Micaiah, unto Ahab, I King. 21. and 22. befide Zedekiak, who smote Micaiah on the cheek for speaking truth, it is apparent that there was a great number of false Prophetslike unto Zedekiah, I King. 22,23. And lest the Apofiles should gain credit to their preaching by working miracles, and prophelying things to come, the devil opposeth this work by his Prophets. For then were Simon the Sorcerer, Act. 8. Elymas the Sorcerer, Act. 13. a Damosel having a divining wicked Spirit, Chap. 16. and certain vagabond Jews, and 7. sons of one Sceva a Jew, Exorcists or Conjurers, Chap. 19. Even so, lest at fuch a time when there is great need, in times of great fears, troubles and dangers, to be forewarned of the issue of things, when the Church of God is in great distress and greater sears, yea, when Divine Premonitions, Visions, and Prodigies are found, the devilinstructs and perswades hypocrites, and crack-brain'd men and women with Astrologians to delude some, whose apparent deceits joyned with the Doctrine of Aristotles School harden others which are more wife, in an obstinate incredulity to the dishonour of Almighty God, making them affirm, that no future thing is foreshewn in these days miraculously, and that such and such things which indeed are, be no portentous Signes. And which is more, as if it were true, as it is indeed true, that we may expect

in croublesome times miraculous Signes and Tokens, as well and as much as the children of Ifrael their usual Signes, the devil hath so much prevailed with some, that they have feigned that they have feen Visions, some of them only that people may wonder at them, others that they may get a little money by publishing their falle Visions, to the belying of God Almighty (a fearful sin) and delusion of the people. Besides, God hath not granted to every man such a measure of wisedom, as if he would, he should be able to understand the meaning of Gods secret Messages, For as Quintilian saith, even in Schools we may pick out some fit to make Souldiers, others husbandmen. God hath given fundry forts of gifts to several men, according to the words of Paul, speaking of the diversity and dispersing of divine gifts, 1 Cor. 12. 4,5,6, 7,8,9,10. faith. To another (he giveth) the working of miracles, to another (not every one) Prophecy. Nor were there under the Law very many presaging Prophets, much less in one place, and at one time.

In Davids time we reade of Samuel, Nathan, and Gad, who was called the Kings Seer. In the time of Eli the priest no Prophet before Samuel, and after Malachi unto our Saviour there were as few. When those Prophets were most in number, so much as we have light from Holy Scripture, the Jews for the space of seventy years the time of their Babylonish Captivity enjoyed two in Judea, Urijah, Fer. 26.20 in the days of K. Fehojakim, and Feremiah under fehojakim, fehojakin and Zedekiah; two likewise in Chaldea, Daniel from the beginning of Fehojakims reign, Dan. 1. Ezekiel in the fifth year of Fehojachins captivity, Ezek. 1 toward their coming out of their captivity, Hazgai, and Zechariah in both places. By which account the Jews for the space of their captivity in those whole 70 years had but six Prophets sent unto them, and in the time of miserable afflictions. Now, although I cannot but acknowledge that I have not heard almost of any Prophet of future events in these times, who hath not been a deceiver or deceived, or who hath used any lawful way to expound Divine

Divine Visions, saving Interpreters of Holy Scripture; whose rules, if men would follow them, and adjoyn fasting and prayer after the Prophet Daniels example in the like cases, they would some of them using the right means undoubtedly attain the desired end. For it maketh no difference, but there is still the same way of interpreting Visions sent from God and enrolled in Scripture, or fent from him and presented before our eyes, yet so as what I laid down before as a rule be remembred, what the old Prophets understood in an instant, or soon after, and fully, we have it not given to us to finde out, but by labour, and by degrees, and (using fasting and prayer as common to both) not to perfection. Whereunto let this be added, because Christian people are according to promise more enlightened in their understandings then those of old times, those Prophecies and Visions which are now to be interpreted are by those that hear them expounded, to be examined in the ballance of right reason agreeable to the Holy Word, when most of the old Visions were to be credited because a Prophet pronounced them who could not lye. For this was appointed to be the touchstone of a Prophet, the certainty of his predictions in the event, Deut. 18.22. When a Prophet (peaketh (faith the Lord) in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is, the thing which the Lord bath not spoken; but the Prophet hath spoken it presumptuously; thou shalt not be afraid of him.

Now let us see, since the Lord hath used in evil and wicked times to send among his people Admonitions, and Forewarnings also of their forrows like as of their deliverances, their captivity in Egypt, and going out, their going into Babylon and their return, and when there is no cause imaginable why he should not do the like unto us in England, if God hath not by immediate and wonderful Messages from himself, warned us of our sins, and sorewarned us of our afflictions, and what will be the end of them. For the calamities which the children of God have suffered in these Three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland,

whom the Name of God hath been called, hath undergone by whomfoever, confidering that monstrous and universal Massacre in *Ireland* as the chief part, and the general Injustice, and Hypocrise in *England*, and sufferings from our own brethren who profest so frequently love, pity and compassion toward us, (a treache-

ry which we never suspected) the next.

If therefore the Lord is wont to foreshew great troubles, is it improbable that he hath forewarned his dear children of the greatest which ever befell the Church of God? And if all injustice be a fin, and oppression a crying fin, is it unlikely that the greatest Injustice and Murther that ever was committed (all circumstances confidered) fince the crucifixion of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the Murther of our Innocent Soveraign Lord King CHARLES the first, and the revenge thereof should be also foreshewn us? Nor is what I speak concerning Gods foreshewing of matters concerning the Church so strange a Doctrine, and incredible, but that divers Reverend and Learned men have observed the Portents, and applied the Events unto the Signes when they have plainly feen them fulfilled; among the rest and above others the Magdeburg Century Writers have done it carefully, collecting the Signes and Portents which befell in every age; and while others fay, That Signes are interpreted when they are fulfilled, implying thereby that they were of that nature that they were capable of being expounded before their fulfilling. Whenfoever fuch miraculous Signes are expounded, though after their events, God procureth unto himself the praise of his Providence, Pore-knowledge, Power, and Truth, &c. but if we neglect to confider fuch Signes we deprive our felves of our own mercy, by neglecting those comforts which the Lord of tender mercies sends expresty to support his fainting children under the rod of their enemies. For but consider, if the Signes which are sent by him to premonish, if, as it is in Fob, man regardeth not, we do not unthankfully frustrate the end (I say) and scope for which they were sent.

As

As for the, end and issue of these evils in this and in the two other counited Kingdoms, as he hath dealt with other nations; it is not improbable but he hath in his great and endless Mercy so dealt with us, fignifying together with their calamities how he would farther and at last shew himself toward them. The Lord unto the servitude which the Israelites were to endure in a land which was not theirs 400 years, doth annex this comfortable news and the issue of their captivity, and in a Vision, that in the fourth generation they should come out thence, and with great substance, Gen. 15. and by Moses did promise them the possession of the land of Canaan. On the contrary, he hath unto the pomp, pleasures, and delicacies of the City of Rome forefold and foreshewn the burning and devastation thereof, and that it shall never be built again, by the Type of a Milstone cast into the Sea by an Angel, and faying, Rev. 18, 25. Thus with violence shall that great City Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all. Wherefore it is full as likely that Almighty God with our Sins and Sorrows hath foreshewn, whether he will utterly forsake England, and cast us off; or with our true repentance which he will give us, take away our long continued miseries.

Listen now, O Reader, I bring you glad glad tidings from a far Countrey, as cold water to thy thirsty soul, but according to the sense of the holy Proverb, that i such news as have been expected these twenty years, but hitherto in vain, and therefore almost despaired after so many changes and frustrated expectations, said to be from a far Countrey, when they are long in coming, as if from far, and so in great danger of miscarrying, because I tell you what is much seared. And this is sent thee O England from thy merciful God by the hands of him, from whom, considering the crimes of too many, undeserved, in respect of so many frustrations of hopes and promises made by all others much seared, even by our Gracious Lord King CHARLES, through the Power and Mercy of God Almighty restoring him unto his just and undoubted Right and Inheritance of his Three Kingdomes,

and for the sakes of that small number who have mourned and do mourn for all the abominations of this Kingdome fo long continued, and who have continually fought the Lord to give us our True and Lawful Soveraign (whom bleffed be the Lord we now enjoy to the gladding of our hearts) for the establishing of Gods own and true Religion and Justice in the Land, and for shewing Mercy to the poor afflicted and oppressed. Among which mourners and opp effed the Writer of this Relation is certainly not the least, but who hath continually prayed unto our Gracious God to bring us once again our King, our good Fosiah. The Lord is my wirness I flatter not, for it I should use flattering Titles God would foon take me away. This Elihu hath taught me, Fob 32. 21. But what I judge to be truth and fit to be spoken I here deliver; That as Fosiah had the praise of being the best of all the Kings of Fudah which went before and followed after him, 2 Kin, 23.25. And like unto him was there no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his foul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses, neither after him arose there any like him; So shall King CHARLES II. prove unto us the best of Englands Kings, and the expresse Antitype unto good Fostah. And it is not without example for one eminent person to be Type of the other. Antiochus Epiphanes the Greekish King in fundry chief respects (for small and single serve not the turn) was the Type of the Bishop of Rome. For in as many and such, nay more ways doth our Soveraign resemble Fosiah, and how he shall express him more exactly in what of his Majesty in his bleffed Government we shall enjoy, will follow by Gods affistance in this Discourse. Fosiah was named three hundred years before he was born, and by the name Fosiah designed to defile the altar of Bethel by burning mens bones thereon, 1 King. 13.2. which was so fulfilled by that King according to the Prophecy, 2 King 23.16. So shall it be made apparent anon in due place, that King CHARLES II was appointed by Almighty God to the great work of reforming Church and State, (which Fosiali alTo did beforehim) twife three hundred years before his restoring to his Three Kingdoms, by a plain description of his Royal Perfon K. Fofiah made a covenant with God, both he and his people. 2 Chr. 34.31,32. and he caused then to stand to it, and he himself kept it, so hath, and will our Gracious Soveraign. King Fosiah was the son of a murthered father, so was the precious Innocent bloud of our Royal Soveraigns Father shed. King fosials Father King Amon was conspired against by his own servants, and slain in his own house, 2 Chron. 33. 36. In like fort our Soveraigns Father King CHARLES I. was designed to death in his House of Parliament, adjudged to death by some of his fervants, and kill'd at the gate of his own House, and all by conspiracy. But the People of the land (they were the Commons in the Jewish Parliament) slew all those which conspired against K. Amon, v. 25. So let the Parliament of England imitate them to the full, whom they imitated in this part, which made Fosiab his son king. So much in this place touching the great Instrument of Gods glory and our deliverance sent from heaven, until I shall proceed to make this my affertion good touching his Royal Majesty our Soveraign

I have declared and proved unto you how probable it is that Almighty God had given us warnings and forewarnings of these our evils, and the issue, and do now proceed in order to declare that it is not only likely so to be, but so in truth and in deed. But here I shall first admonish those that have read thus far, or hear of this Treatise, that they prejudge not the thing esteeming it a Fable, but to follow the advice of S. Paul, who admonisheth us not to despise Prophecy, and not to streighten the word in its due signification, as if it were only to be understood of preaching, knowing that the commandments of God, according to the Psalmist, are exceeding broad, in which breadth many things there are on the right hand commanded, as on the lest hand sorbidden, which do not at first sight appear. For I cannot but foresee, that some will smile at what they reade, whom I advise they take heed

of contemning that which for ought they or any man living can deny, may all prove true; which if it do, they despise not me the writer, but him who fent the Message, who hath told us, That he will not be mockt. Others, no doubt, unwilling to have these things fall out true, because it serves not their particular interesses, will shew their teeth, not laugh, at what I have here written, like those Jews which for the like cause censured our Saviours miracles as Diabolical even against their knowledge. To these and the like men I say, they despise not this but him which sent it. As for fuch men who more favourably will call it pretty, and cenfure the Discourse to be the fruit of a melancholike phansie, if it did extend no farther then to touch the person of the Writer, as if the argument were not skilfully enough handled, and no more, all this (I fay) will be eafily confest by me, but when it pierces to the matter it self, as if it were an argument to play withall, and not rather as it ought to be thought a Discovery to be admired, let every such commender know that God despises such cold praises. It was truly spoken by Agellius book 19. c.3. Turpius esse exique atque frigide landari, quam insectanter & graviter vituperari, that is, It is more to the disgrace of a man to be sparingly and coldly praised, than bitterly and most reproachfully to be reviled. But he that will ponder and well confider the things which are delivered, shall (I trust in God) finde the words of reason and soberness, and no melancholy, nor other humour in them at all. The man who is weak of understanding, although the book be little, yet is it too big for him to swallow; such a one is defired to lay it by. Let the man of wisedom and judgement reade it with the strictest observation, and the Lord give him understanding. Now to make what I have promised to appear true in every part, that as well our fins and with them our troubles the Lord was pleased before they were in being to make known unto us, as that after all our vexations and afflictions we shall be delivered from all those burthens which lye upon us, and that by the hand of our Gracious Soveraign, whom God preserve, CHARLES II. we shall

shall be freed (I say) and made a happy people, and that we only may not be thought to reap the benefit of his Royal Government, what Recompence shall accrue from God unto our good King, first take a view strictly of Isaiahs Prophecy, Chap. I. In this Chapter you shall finde the same sins to have been committed then by the Jews, which we labour under at this day, the same Hypocrifie and fin of Murther, by which not only our late Soveraign, but divers of his Innocent Subjects have had their blood spilt, to the defiling and making guilty too many of this our land. Our great Oppressions and Oppressors are parallel to those there named in the Prophet. And as they were promised deliverance (but that afar off, and not yet accomplished) so are we, and ours near at hand, through the Mercy of God toward those that fear him, by the administration of our Good King. V. 16. Wash you, make you clean (faith the Prophet) put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes, cease to do evil. V.17. Learn to do well, seek judgement, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, pleade for the widow.

Have not our Sins been such, as that the Cause of the Oppressed, the Poor, the Fatherless, and the Widow; hath not so much as come before those which sate in Parliament, a Court of the utmost redress? Or, if peradventute by unwearied labour and violent importunity they have prevailed so far as to be heard, have they judged the cause of the Poor and Fatherlesse, and not perverted their Judgement? and have they pleaded for the widow, and not wrested her cause to please and savour the rich man? Who is ignorant, that they have not so done? And thus complaineth the good Prophet, V.23. Thy Princes are rebellious and companions of theeves, every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards; they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them.

Our great Governors also were Companions of Theeves; because they suffered us without all remorse to be robbed or spoiled, no great matter of whom, and yet farther; because they took

bribes, by doing whereof they become Thieves fellows, in that they require gifts as a Thief doth a Travellers purse, or else we and our cause shall fall under them. Of which fort of gifts, though given fecretly, and in the bosome, some have come to light notwithstanding, and of the rest we may definitively pronounce, They were Receivers and Expecters of Bribes, because, then them no greater Respecters of Persons in Judgement to be found, as we learn from Solomon Pro. 28.21. To have respect of persons is . not good, because for a piece of bread that man will transgress. May we not likewise say properly with the Prophet, ver. 21. How is the faithful City become an harlot? it was full of judgement; righteousness lodged in it, but now murderers.

The hypocritical service of God which the Jews performed, confisting in outward and formal worship, how like was it to our wonted frequent Praying, Fasting, and Thanks-giving, and the most strict enjoyning of rest on the Sabbath? For the Lord took no pleasure neither in those, because not proceeding from syncerity, nor in the outward hypocritical worship of the Jews, saying, v.13. Bring no more vain oblations, incense is an abomination unto me; the New Moons, and Sabbaths, the calling of Assemblies, I

cannot away with, it is iniquity, even the folemn Meeting.

And for the reason, for which God did despise all this, was not the canse of the Jews and ours here in England all one? expressed, v. 15. Your hands are bloods, that is, defiled and polluted with innocent blood

To which people for their great fins their heavy punishment the Prophet expresseth, v.7. Your Countrey is desolate, your Gities are burnt with fire, your Land strangers devour in your presence, and it

is desolate as overthrown by strangers.

Part of this hath been fulfilled upon the Nation of the English, in Fire, Sword, and Famine in the Kingdom of Ireland by the bloody Irifb, and the other part in England, when we were devoured by friends and foes in a confuming war, of our own nation and our neighbours, as if we were eaten up by strangers. All

Ail which fins of these sinfull Jews, of which the Lord complains, as well of the great as of the small, and the negligence of those which should have applied the remedies, and the general despair, none hoping for amendment, the Prophet doth Allegorically describe in the nature of a spreading disease from head to foot, and feizing upon the vital parts. For thus speaks the Prophet. v.6. From the fale of the foot even unto the head, there is no foundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying fores, they have not been closed, Heb. crushed, neither bound up, nor mol-. lifted with ointment, and before, ver.5. The whole or every head is fick, and the whole or every heart faint. Yet to put them in comfort in fuch a hopeless condition of sin, and sorrow, when he had before told them in the same verse, Why should ye be stricken any more: ye will revolt more and more, he foretelleth them of better times, and a change from all their wickedness and afflictions, by fending them good Magistrates, and taking away wicked men, in the following verses. Ver. 24. Therefore faith the Lord, the Lord of hosts, the mighty One of Israel, Ah, I will ease me of mine adversaries, and avenge me of mine enemies.

Ver. 25. And I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge a-

way thy droffe, and take away thy tinn.

Ker. 26. And I will restore thy Judges as at the first, and thy Counsellors as at the beginning, afterward thou shalt be called the

City of righteoulnesse, the faithfull City.

Inwhich part of the Prophecy, as the Jews estate runs parallel to England, as I have shewn, and as under the Type of a disease in the same Chapter the Prophet describes allegorically their sins and sufferings, so hath the Lord God miraculously by two Diseases of the body of man described unto us mystically, the people of England, and such as resemble the Diseases set down in the Text, our sins, and our calamities. And as by Isaiah are described the instruments of their wo, under the notion of a disease, no lesse are the Authors of our miseries comprehended in the mystery of the fore-named di-

Symptome any time; the Kings-evil is a noylome infirmity full of bruifes, or hollow apostermated swellings, and fores which run with filthy mattur.

But that I may perswade my Reader, that these Two Diseases may signific somewhat more, then what all diseases do, Gods just displeasure against, and punishment of sin, I shall shew examples of diseases in Holy Scripture, which do plainly confirm what I here affirm of these. One of these diseases is mentioned, Exo.9. ver. 8. And the Lord said unto Moses, and unto Maron, Take to you handfuls of the ashes of the surnace, and let Moses sprinkle it toward

the Heaven, in the fight of Pharaoh.

V.9. And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast throughout all the land of Egypt.

V.10. And they took ashes of the furnace, and stood before Pharaob, and Moses sprinkled it up toward Heaven, and it became a boyl break-

ing forth with blains upon man and upon beaft.

V.II. And the Magicians could not stand before Moses, because of the boyles; for the boyl was upon the Magicians and upon all the

Egyptians.

This plague of a noisome and grievous fore, named before in Exodus a boyle breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast, by reason of which, neither the Magicians, nor Egyptians could stand before Moses, is in a Vision shewn unto John, in this manner, Rev. 16.2. And the first (Angel went, and poured out his vial upon the earth, and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the

the men, which had the mark of the Beaft, and them which worshiped

his Image

The disease in the Story written by Moses, and the Vision thereof in the principal matters shewed unto John, did in brief portend and foreshew, That in a place a part of Spiritual Egypt, which is Rome, a certain man should take the ashes of the furnace, Henry VIII. which was himself, and advancing dust and ashes toward Heaven in the Popes place, by the Oath of Supreme Head of the Church, which should so fall upon the men of knowledge, and others void of wisedom, Clergy and Laity, that it should beget boiles and blains, that is, be lothsome and troublesome. For while the Clergy, who had sworn to the Pope, were compel'd to fwear the fame to K. Henry, they as men troubled with fore boiles knew not which way to turn themselves to finde reft; if they sware to K. Henry they wounded their consciences, if they denied it they suffered death. And as bodies full of boiles and botches are lothfome to be lookt upon, fo this oath when it was taken, could not but make them odious to those that knew it was done out of fear, not from their hearts.

So could not the Magicians stand before Majes, nor those Glergy men, but all that well could, hid themselves, or fled. For the Vial fell upon those which had the Mark of the Beast, and them which worshiped his Image, By the Mark is to be underfood the Signe of the Cross, because a Saltier Crosse in this form X is the Mark of the Beast which is the Pope, noting numerically among the Greeks fix hundred, being the round Number of his Name, which in full is DC LXVI. And those that worshiped the Image of that Peast, are those which adore the Hoste or Sacrament of the Altar Because the Bread and Wine hallowed by superstitious Consecration from the Priests mouth, is made to have life, and to become of those Elements a living Christ Soul and body: It is called the Image of the Beast because found out by the Pope, and established by him under the name of the Sacrament of the Altar, who is that Beast in the Apocalyps, as is elsewhere. elsewhere abundantly proved, and this is the sense of these words.

Rev. 13 15. And he had power to give life unto the Image of the Beast, That the Bishop of Rome should give life unto dead creatures of Bread and Wine making them a living Christ by his authority.

So much briefly for the First Disease which was Portentous The Second follows, and this is the Leprofie, which, as it was in some respect a punishment of sin, particularly the Leprose of Miriam, Numb; 12. and of Gehazi, 2 King. 5.27. and that of K. Azariah, 2 King. 15.5. and it was called the Plague of Leprofie, and simply the Plague sundry times, Lev. 13. and 14. (for the Malady was Painful and Loathsome, and the cause of solitary habitation to the Leper) so for the kinde and Nature of it, this disease was such an extraordinary Messenger of God, as which did contain in it a figure of the Pollution and Odiousnesse of Sin, the diffusive nature thereof, with the Punishment, and the Deliverer from the guilt and punishment also, a Person which should free us from both, the Son of God Chrift Fesus. Leprosie was then in the highest, when the Disease was as white as Snow; fuch a Leper was Gehazi in the place above-named; and thus was Moses's hand leprous as snow, Exod. 4.6. It seized likewise upon fundry parts of the body, and sometime the whole, as the head, forehead, beard, and sometime garments of skin, and of wollen, and linnen, and divers times houses. In which cases, and in fuch parts of the body, the Leprofee was either a bright spot with white hair growing in it deeper then the skin, and spreading, or a white rifing in the skin, turning the hair white, or in some case yellowish thin hair, and where appeared quick raw flesh in the rifing in mens bodies, or a white reddish fore in a bald head or forehead. In garments if there did appear a greenish or reddish spot and spreading. The Leprose in a house were hollow strakes greenish or reddish, appearing deeper then the wall, and spreading. See of all this, Lev. 13, and 14.

The uncleanness of sin defiling the soul was signified, when the

Lever having a covering upon his upper lip, his clothes rent, and his head bare, was to cry twile, Unclean, Unclean, to note defilement of his foul by fin, and his body by Leprofie, Lev. 13.45,46.

The Leprofie in the garments and in the house judged by the colour, deepness, and spreading, did insinuate the spreading contagion, and from without, and outward fenses the inward motion thereof into the heart and affections, and by example, as our garments are carried and worn outwardly, and in our houses as spreading in a family among our servants, children, and betwixt husband and wife. The Separation and living apart of the Leper noteth. That the fociety of the wicked is to be avoided, and the above-named Levicical Law is applied unto the company of finners, 2 Cor. 6.17. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye Separate, (faith the Lord) and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you. The pain and torment of the Leprofie confifteth in itching and burning, the later whereof is to be gathered from Moles, Lev. 13.24. of both which some kinde of lepers found at this day do tell us and Writers do declare. That which among the Ifraelites was white as snow, and burning, figureth the pains of Hell, on the right hand, as it were, and the Duration and Perpetuity of Hell Torments, as on the left hand. For the fnowy whiteness is the whiteness of falt, and one is very like the other. and it hath this whiteness to fignifie falt, not snow, unto us Burning is signified by falt in two respects, I. Because saltness is the effect and fruit of burning, as we fee in afhes of wood: 2 for that fold whether it be taken inwardly, or applied outwardly, causeth a sense of burning. We use to say, As salt as fire, understanding to falt, as if we were burnt with it as with fire. Touching the continuance of the Pains of Hell, Salt lignifieth that also, for the property of falt is to keep from corruption and decaying. In which sense, the phrase of Holy Scripture is, a Covenant of falt; fignifying a Covenant which is never to be broken, but to endure for ever.

The Lake of Sodom the moniment of Gods vengeance upon those

those sinful Cities Sodom and Gomorrha, and the Cities about them, is used by the Holy Ghost as a Type of Hell, the place and condition of the damned, and called the Lake of Fire burning with Brimstone, Rev. 19.20, because in that lake easled the Dead Sea, and Asphaltitis, is found much acrand in Latine Bitumen, which by the Poet ovid is shewn to be a matter apt to take fire, and unquenchable, though by him distinguisht from Brimstone, and is a pitchy substance known to Apothecaries, although in some place it is by the Interpreters of the Bible called Slime, Gen. 14.10. it is called by another Hebrew word, and by a Greek word so interpreting it, Brimstone, Deut. 29.23, and in the above-named place in the Revelation, Ovids words make it of the nature of Brimstone notwithstanding, Metamorph, Book 14.

Lurida supponunt facundo Sulphura fonti,
Incenduntque cavas fumante Bitumine venas.
Blew-burning Brimstone's cast into the Spring,
And smoaking Earth-pitch sires the veins within.

This place as it is a Figure of Hell in respect of the matter of unquenchable fire contained in it, being a remainder of that Brimstone which being kindled fell from Heaven, and destroyed those Cities, and so likewise was it a Type of Hell in relation to the saltnesse of that Lake, called also, the Salt-sea (being so exceeding falt that no living creature is found therein) as it were painting unto us the Duration of their Torments, and their bodies preserved from Corruption. All the qualities of this Lake, for which it is by God Almighty constituted a Modle of Hell, are not necessarily to be reckoned up, but some of them are sufficient to have been exprest to instruct and direct us, while the other are not mentioned, that we may take pains to fearch after them. For thus we finde in an expression of that Lake, Brimstone sometimes left out of the description, and only Fire mentioned, Rev. 20.14. And death and hell were sast into the Lake of Fire. But of the Saltnesse of that place, and as to a Punishment, it is confirmed, Deut. 29,23. And that the whole land thereof, is

Brimftone, and Salt, and Burning, that it is not fowen, nor beareth, nor any graffe groweth therein, like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrha, Admah and Zeboim, which the Lord overthrew in his anger and in his wrath. I might take a view of some other things pertaining to this disease of the Leprose, wherein some other matters are pointed at, but what I have already spoken will be eaough to denote what it typifies in the Nature of Sin, and the Punishment. But the great thing which was intended by this ftrange disease, and for which cause it was sent, and when that was come, cealed to be any more; and the chief Scope unto which the Leprofie by the Wisedom of the Lord aimed, was his Son Christ Jesus, which was then to come; the Leprosie the Shadow, Christ the Substance. And as when the Body comes, the Shadow thereof gives place, in like manner when our Lord and Saviour had suffered the pains of death for the fins of the world, and made us clean being our High-prieft, from our uncleannesse, so many as he ordained to eternal life, whom he pronounced clean as a good and skilful Priest, saying, Foh. 13.10. You are clean, but not all; then afterward beganthe Leprofie quickly after his death to depart. For the chief thing which was fignified by the Leprofie was now come, and the Mystery sulfilled; our Priest was come, and made us clean. For now no fuch Leprofie found in Palestina norany where among the nation of the Jews. And the Ceremonies and Rites used in cleansing the Leper do point out our Saviour, and what he did and suffered for us. In the Cleansing of a House healed of the Leprofie, use was made of two living Birds, Cedar-wood, Scarlet, and Hystop; one of which birds was to be killed over running water in an earthen veffel, and dipping the living bird, the Cedar-wood, Scarlet, and Hyssope, in the blood of the slain bird, and in the running water, and sprinkling the House seven times, it is faid, Lev. 14.52, that with all the fore-named things the Priest shall cleanse the House; and ver. 53. But he shall les go the living bird out of the city into the open fields, and make an ato rement for the House, and it shall be clean. Who, to whom God hath

hach given but an ordinary understanding, will not acknowledge here, that the shedding of the blood of one bird (and the other let Ay) into running water, and in an earthen vessel, into running water as to go into the Sea; whither all running water is carried, and all rivers run, to be conveyed all the world over, for from thence come all fountains, did signifie so much touching the shedding of our Saviours blood for all the world? Or who can then doubt that the receiving of it in an earthen veffel, did betoken our Saviours taking our flesh upon him, whose bodies as his being originally from the earth, are called earthen vessels? Nor can we gainfay the flying away of the other bird, one of the same kinde, did declare our Saviours resurrection and ascension into Heaven; as birds are called fowls of Heaven. It will certainly be granted, that the Cedar signified two things; his Cross, as it is a tree, on which he suffered death, and the excellency of his person above all other men; as the Cedar in loftinesse excelleth all trees. And eminent men are metaphorically by the Prophet called Cedars, Ezek. 17 3.22,31. and by the Holy Pennsan & King. 14.9. The Scarlet being lambs wool fo died figured his innocent, patient, and bloody death. But the Hystope a low shrub growing upon the wall, as Scripture calleth ic, and in a relation of Solomon's History of Trees is opposed unto the Cedar, the lowest to the highest, and in the Ceremonials appointed in cleanfing the leprous House being joyned to the Cedar, pointeth at our Saviour Jesus Christ, in his humility, who humbled himself to take our trail nature upon him, yes, the form of a servant, descending from heaven, and disrobing himself of his transcendent glory. With this dipt in blood of the Paschal Lamb were the lintels and two fide-posts of the Israelites doors to be sprinkled for ever. Exod. 12, 22, 23, 24. And a sponge filled with vinegar put upon hystope, Foh. 19.29. was given to our Saviour on the cross; both examples declaring unto us that by the blood shedding and sharp sufferings of him that made himself of no account we should be delivered. Thus God did guide the

hearts

hearts and heads of all his enemies, though ignorantly and miliicoully to let forth; honour of his Son. But David exprelly
doth by the name of Hyllope under fand no other thing, no not
in ceremony, but our Saviour Christ himself, where he prayeth
unto the Lord, to purge him with hyllope, Psa. 51.7. Parge me
with hysspe, and I shall be clean; wash me and I shall be whiter then
snow. As sor washing liquid, and thin substance is proper; but
no other water whatloever hath the power to make clean and
white bloody sins, but the blood of the Lamb of God. So
much for these two Prodigious Diseases and their Significations.

Now I shall shew you Reader, that some Remedies and Medicines have also been appointed by Almighty God to typifie things of great moment, present, and to come. I could finde out some more of this nature, but I hope to satisfie my Reader with two. The First of these two Remedies so significative, is the precious liquor or oyl of Balm, whose plant grew not at first in Egypt, and thence by the gift of the Queen sheba unto solomen, transplanted into the land of Canaan, as Fosepharinconsiderately affirms. For the Holy Scripture declareth the contrary, where it first shews, that the Ishmaelites transported from Gilead into Egypt, Spicery, Balm and Myrrhe, Gen. 37. 25. which had not been done, if the Balm tree had grown and yielded Balm in Egypt. Again, Balmis by Facob to his Sons named among the best fruits of the land, which he was minded to fend as a presentinto Egypt, Gen. 43, 11. And Pliny in his Naturall History, Book 12.25. acknowledgeth that tree to be peculiar to the land of Fudes, and therefore not elsewhere originally to be found. I thall not follow much the praises which are given unto this excellent Oil of Balm, by Pliny or other ancient heathen. Writers. as of the incomparable sweetnesse thereof to the smell above all other liquors, nor touching the price thereof, which Pliny avers to have been sold for twife the weight thereof in Silver. Nor will it make much matter what particular diseases, they say, it

lagainst the pain of the Head; and Dimness of fight. But in what God shall here enable me to speak thereof, the Scripture shall be my guide and Experience. The Scripture doth commend this siquence of Balm as an incomparable medicine, taken according to the literal under the mystical sense thereof, against diseases otherwise incurable, and to be a taker away of pain, fer. 8.22. Is there no Balm in Glead? Is there no Physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered? And cha. 46.2. Go up into Gilead, and take Balm, O virgin the daughter of Egypt; in vain shalt thou we many medicines, for thou shalt not be cared. Likewise Cha. 51. 8. Babylon is suddenly fallen, and definoyed; howl for her, take Balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed.

These were the natural vertues of Balm; but this was not the end and scope of the Prophet, as if he would have the people of Fadah in their spiritual disease of sin take and use a natural and outward Remedy pertaining to a Podily Disease. For what could natural Balm do in help to recover the miserable and deplorable estate of the Egiptians destined to destruction (whose many Remedies mentioned were no other then sundry waies and means assaided to avoid ruine) though they should have gone unto the mountain of Gilead, and setched Balm from thence where it grew: Besides, how could that medicinable oyl prevail to help the fall and destruction of the City of Babylon: For it was not the sicknesse of the body under which the Babylonians laboured.

Wherefore observe, that if we must not understand these things according to the Letter, because the disease and pain is not to be taken literally, it behaves us here to finde out what is meant by Disease and want of health and Pain; which are of such a nature, as that they can be taken away by Balm in what sense soever taken, and by no other thing; So doing we shall finde what I did at first affirm concerning natural Balm to be true.

F 2

I said

I faid before, that fins were named diseases, and that Affici-ons and Punishments were called by the name of Diseases. I shall yet farther prove it unto you, Pla.41.4. Heal my foul (faith Duvid) for I have sinned ; and Ezek. 34.4. The dileased have ye not ftrengthened, neither have ye healed that which was fick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, &c. In which place the people are likened to a Bock of theep, their fins of errours in Judgement and Life, and Troubles in Conscience, called by the names of Difeafes, Sickness, and Breaking of Bones; their Prophets and Teachers are named Shepherds; as often in other places. And when Chuft healed men, he forgave them their fins, as healing of men is interpreted forgiving of fins; for when our Saviour had made mention of the groiness of the peoples hearts, the darknesse of the eyes of their mindes, he concludes, they were obstinate and refused to be healed, Mat. 13.14. and in the same history repeated by Mark, Cha.4.12, this healing is called forgivenesse ct fins. That (saith the Evangelist) feeing they may fee, and not perceive, and hearing they may hear, and not understand, lest at any time they should be converted, and their sins [hould be for given them. The heathens themselves esteemed Vices. Dileales and Maladies of the Soul. Cicero in Tufculane Questions, Book 3. hath these words, At & morbi perniciosiores, pluresque sunt animi. That is, But for the Diseases of the minde, they are more hurtful, and of greater number, meaning, then those which are of the body. Afflictions and Punishment are called by the name of Diseases, when as Sorrow for fin even to despair is called broken bones, Pla 51.8. and the same by Solomon is named wounding of the Spirit.

Wherefore Sins Transgressions and Assistions being the Difeases of these people the Jews, Egyptians, and Babylonians, and the Remedy prescribed unto them all being Balm, and Balm only, what can hereby be signified, but He that was the onely Fountain opened for sin and uncleannesse, the only Medicine against these maladies, He that healeth sickness both of Soul and

body,

hody, the precious blood of him, called by David for his humility Hyllope, for the medicinable quality of his blood Balm: Which counsel in respect of the Times is thus to be applied. When the Jews were without Natural Balm, as now they are, and fick, and miserable, as they also be, and the Spiritual Egypt, and Spirituall Babylon (both which places typific and note Rome,) now tending to destruction, I ad no Remedy lest for their miseries, but all of them by faith in one and the same Fesse to apply that universal Medicine Balm. Which Medicine the miserable Jews deny, and the Romanists undervalue his blood, scarce equalling it to their

own merits, and the Virgin Maries love.

Notwithstanding of such things as do point at matters of moment not only past, or prefent, but to come, whether fingly or jointly, there is a difference. Somethere be which do only in an ordinary manner, and fecondarily without any wonder fet forth fuch things; of which fort are the Paschal lamb, betokening Christ who was to be revealed, in his innocency; the Priesthood of Auron, and the shedding the blood of Sacrifices prefiguring Christs Priesthood, and offering up himself a bloody Sacrifice: Hystope betokens his bumility, and multitude of things of that fort. A second fort of things there is and Persons, which figure the things forenamed in an extraordinary principal manner, and are accompanied with winder; these like extraordinary Embassadors are by the Mercy of the Lord sent to point out great and most weighty matters unto us. The Rainbow was a Seal that God would never destroy the world again by waters. The water gushing out of the Rack in the wilderness of which the Israelites drank, did by miracle and by extraordinary example, and by pincipall intention prefigure Christs blood, of which his children drank by faith, I Cor. 10,4. And did all (the Patriarchs) drink the same spiritual drink, for they drank of that spiritual Rock which followed them, and that Rock was Christ. Such was the Manna which rained in the wildernesse for the food of the Ifraelites, the same spiritual meat, ver 3, by the Apostle interpreted, And: Christ.

And of this Iscand fort of Signes was Balm, extraordinarily principally, and wender fully betokening Fefau Christi. It was a liquor, if we may believe Pling in the place atoresaid, isting out of the fides of the wounded tree, and (though not at first) veurning to a red colour, fo referribling blood, and for the precious medicinable nature of it, most like out Saviours blood, and by the miraculous ceasing at first (as it may be thought, by that great scarcity of the oyl from such a multitude of Trees mentioned in Pliny) of the Balm it felf, and foon after of the tree, even to this day, that it was of those Types of Christ, which when he came, ceased to be, and that wonderfully of And to this very time the Prophet alludes, when he faith, Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no Phylician there? even to the later times of the Jews after our Sa. viour As if he should have faid, Although there be no Balm, yet there is notwithstanding a Physician there, yea, because there is no Balm in Gilead, look for a Physician in that place, for the Soul-fick Nation by faith in him. Which Lord in mercy make haste to give that miserable people. And of this portending Medicine Balm hitherto.

The Second Medicine Prodigious thewing in part what was present, and what to come, mentioned in Holy Scripture, is the Pool of Bethesda, which cured those which were put therein, with what disease or infirmity soever they were troubled. Of which water and the Medicinal quality thereof, hear what S. Fohn writeth, ch. 3 ver. 2. Now there is at Hiernfalem by the Sheep-market a Pool, which is called in the Hebrew Tongue Bethefda, having five

porches.

Vers. 3. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water.

Verf. 4. For an Angel went down at a certain season into the Poel, and troubled the water, who seever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in, was made whole of what soever disease he

That the water of this Pool did not by any natural vertue cure

all fores of difeafes, I need ale no Argument to prove. For although there have been found and now are certain waters, which do cute or help some Diseases, but no waters were ever heard of that could cure other difeases, much less all of what kind soever. The Text it self shews, by what power this vertue was given to the water, expressing, That an Angel went down at a certain leafon, and troubled the water, and so at that time and no other it became helpful. This needs no words more to shew how wonderfull it was, so far from oblervation of the fike and course of all natural Medicines. Wherefore I conclude that this miraculous Pool was a true and appointed Type of Christ and his blood, because of the universal extension of the curing by the waters; of his blood (Tray) which was fied for all our fins and soul diseases, and sicknesses, which by faith it cures and takes away. For when the water was troubled, at that time only it was indued with fanative virtue, which was when the water in its fubstance resembled blood; at which time of its stirring and troubling the water being made thick by the mixture of the earth from the sides and bottome of the Pool; and when the mixt substance by standing still of the water setled again, the water becoming and lofing the likeness of blood, which haply at that time of ftirring it might attain in colour also, the medicinable quality vanished therewith. If the water which issued out of the rock in the wildernesse was a Type of Christs blood, for as much reason and more agreeable to outward sense must the water of this Pool be a Figure of the same. Yea, I doubt not but that the water which came out of that rock which fignified Christ, should have been a troubled water and thick like unto this, but that a clearer liquor was permitted unto them by indulgence, lest it might offend their stomachs; here a more groffe and blood-like water fit enough to bathe in, was more perfectly to paint out our Saviours blood. And thele two waters, the one to drink, the other to bathe, allude to the words of our Saviour, faying, My blood is drink indeed, Joh. 6.55. and of Saint John, Revel. 1.5. fpeakin"

pealing of our Saviour, that he Washed us from our sins in his

own blood.

Lastly, it appeareth that this Pool of Bethelds, was in all the forenamed respects a Type of our Saviours blood, and a shadow of him; for after his death, this wonderful quality of curing all diseases left it for ever. So far concerning Diseases and Medicines which were prodigious, shewing things, some past, others present, but chiefly things which were to come, principally, extraordinarily, and wonderfully, and among other things which they did signific as with relation to him, they aimed at the Person and Of-

fice of Christ Jesus our Saviour,

But whereas all matters of moment have been ordinarily forethewn which concern Gods glory, and his dearly beloved Spoule the Church, since KINGS and Potentates of the earth are such Persons, as upon whom the good and welfare of the people of God depends, when they are good Princes; but being not so they are not only Persecutors of the Church themselves, but all their subjects follow their Princes example; a great part therefore of such matters which the Lord is pleased to premonish his people of, whether good or evil, is joyned with the Persons and Princes which shall be principal authors of such things. This is manifest in Nebuchadnezzars first and second Vision, and in many of Daniels, wherein are foreshewn the different estates of the Four Monarchies in respect of their Princes, and by Ezekiel, chap. I. in the Vision of the Four living Creatures with four Faces, applied diffinctly unto the Church, how those Princes of the Four Monarchies should exercise their authority toward the Jews their Subjects and Captives. Infomuch that not only Fosias was forenamed who should be a Pious and Excellent Prince unto the Jews, near three hundred years before his birth, but Cyrus-also a heathen Prince, who should be Gods Shepherd to help and cherish his people, many years before he was born; pointing and thewing them as with the finger, a King, who contrary to the nature of other Princes should fend them home freely out of their captivity

captivity affilling them in what soever they could desire. So it is not without example, that a Prince should be designed by name, (if otherwise by some way equivalent to a name, it will be the same thing) to some great work some ages before he was

Now having laid a strong foundation (as I suppose) for what follows concerning the Matter, which I have before affirmed to have been comprehended in the two sorenamed Diseases the RE-KETS and KINGS-EVIL, I come at length to make good my affertion, by making it by Gods grace appear to a judicious and competent Reader to be altogether true. And first of all it will be needful that I describe unto you the Disease at large, with the necessary circumstances thereunto belonging.

The Description of the REKETS.

He BBKETS is a Disease so strange, and which is therefore to be wondred at, that it was not heard of in our fathers times, but began in our memory, and not many years ago, and in that past of the Kingdom, (according to the report of the most diligent Searchers and learned Writers thereof the Authors De Rachitide) which is most healthful, either Dorset, or Somerfer-Shire, not in London, nor in a Marish countrey, Neither did this New Disease arise from contagion at first, nor doth it now, as the Venereous doth. For no Countrey was found infected with this malady until England was, seizing upon young infants, not in the womb, nor until nine of ten moneths of age, lest any man should suspect it might arise from the insection of their parents. Nor doth this. Malady accrue by default of the nurse nor by evil attendance; for it layeth hold wherefoever it pleafeth Almighty God, on rich and poor, even where greatest care is had, and spareth as often fuch as are much, or altogether neglected. To finde out the Cause of which disease, the Physicians have most diligently looke about from one Cause to another so much, and so far as to the stars, but seldome higher, till at the length they acknow-

ledge. They lofe themselves.

And now I proceed to the DESCRIPTION of the REKETS at the full from the First and Pathognomik Signe thereof through each degree, unto the utmost extent of the same, not as it is in every fingle Patient affected with the REKETS, but taken, collected, and put together from all and every childes Symptomes which is troubled therewith.

The REKETS is a disease laying hold on yong children about nine or ten moneths old, in which the Childes HEAD is always OVER-GREAT; for when other Symptomes are wanting (which notwithstanding is seldome or never) that One is never absent

while the REKETS are present.

I proceed to the other Signes; all of which are rarely missing together, or if haply, onely in the beginning of the ficknesse

With the Head the FACE of the childe hath an appearance of SOBER GRAVITY, much differing therein from the looks of

other children.

The NOSE which is the ordinary Purging place of the Head and Brain is dry without distillation of Rheum in those children, and is UNPURG'D.

Those children which lye under this Infirmity are of much more WIT and UNDERSTANDING then others of so small

age.

The TEETH of them, if they were first sound, turn all ROTTEN, and fall away, or else they TOOTH very LATE

The ARM-BONES become CROOKED.

The WRIST-FOYNTS and ANCLE-FOYNTS grow KNOP-PY, called DOUBLE-FOYNTS.

The FLESH of the whole BODY is PINED.

The BELLT appears OVERGROWN.

The RIBS toward the Breast are found VERT THICK,

and the EXTUBERANCIES named KNOTS.

The SHIN-BONES of these children RISE very HIGH, and appear SHARP, HIGH in the MIDDLE, and DECLINING ABOVE and BENEATH.

Their THIGH-BONES and LEG-BONES are CROO-

KED.

The BREAST like in shape for sharpness to the BREAST of a FOWLE, and KEELE of a SHIP.

The use of their FEET, although when they were yonger they

could walk, is TAKEN AWAY.

Lastly, not onely their stature by the bending of their Leg, and Thigh-bones is shortened, but their GROWTH is HIN-DRED

The REMEDIES vulgarly commended against the REKETS.

Shall not have any thing to do here with those various Remedies which have been invented against this disease. Nor indeed is it easie to set down the greatest part of them, many of which and of the best of that sort are compiled in that Learned Treatise De Rachitide. But I shall reckon up such Remedies as as are Empirical, and go current among the people universally. nothing depending upon Reason and Experience together as others do; although these also have had their influence upon, and gotten credit (I know not for what cause) among the learned also. Of this fort are Three in Number

I. REMEDY is SWINGING fuch children from fide to fide, TOSSING them UP and DOWN, and Turning them TOPSEY

TURVEY.

2. LIFTING the fick children up by the ARMS. 3. Letting them BLOOD BEHINDE the EARE. So much at present for the DESCRIPTION of the REKETS and REMEDIES; I come now to the other Disease called the KINGS-EVIL; the REKETS answering to EVERY SICK HEAD, the KINGS-EVIL

EVIL to the WOUNDS, BRUISES, and PUTRIFTING SORES described in the fore-named place by Maiah, Which later Disease is not wonderful in it self. I contesse; for what nation is there which is not and hath not been troubled with that difease which the Greeks call xwelfer, the Latines Struma, and Scrofula? but how many nations are there whose Kings have such a Divine vertue given unto them, that with the Touch of their Hands they can heal this Evil, befide the KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND, and the FRENCH KING? This power God hath bestowed neither upon any Prince, nor private person befide. Which cure is performed at this time by our ROTALL SOVERAIGNS HANDS, he truly acknowledging in the rite of healing, GOD to be the AUTHOR thereof, in these words, I TOUCH, and GOD HEALS. For as the former Disease the REKETS is a wonderful Disease in its Nature, this is much more to be wondred at in the CURE. What notable Cures have been done in QUEEN ELIZABETHS time by her Royal Hand, reade the Learned Treatife of D. Tooker de Charismate Sanatienis. Let those which doubt hereof (which I know some do, which nevertheless love and honour the King) repair to the Court with his Majesties leave, and there behold multirudes toucht by his Royall Hands, and comparing the condition of fuch who have been toucht afterward with what it was before, shall finde this vertue ascribed to his Majest, true, and so resolve their doubts. Yet what doth this wonderful Remedy work in the mindes of those which behold, and feel it, more then wonder and aftonishment? Doth it cause any other effect in the most wife and learned? Certainly it doth not; only they account the utmost of the thing to be a singular bleffing to our Nation whose King God hath indued above other Princes with such a blesfing to his subjects. But we know that miraculous mercies have been Signal alfo, elle the railing of the dead man by the touch of Elisha's dead body, 2 King, 13.21, and the refloring of life unto the childe of the Shunnamite by him had

had not been wrought, but to flew the vertue of Christs death, and the apply ing of Christ untous, who are dead in fins, as the Prophet joyned his cwn unto the childes body, 2 King. 4.34. although they were mercies withall. Moreover it encreateth the wonder of our Kings Gift of Healing, that his power extends not fo far, as to heal all other difeases, like as the Struma, why not the Feaver, the Gont, Palfie, &c. and that all Patients, and why every one receive not becefit by his Royal Hands? All this must of necessity cause wonder in those that consider all this, even to aftonishment. But wonder never was the utmost end, for which the Lord at any time did fend his Miracles; which indeed is nothing more then an inthralling and captiving of the understanding and reason, that it can move no farther; which comes short in us of the end which the Lord aims at in his marvellous works. Much less doth wonder distinguish one work from another. Our Saviour did his Miracles to shew, and make them know, he was the promifed Melfias, which when they faw, all men (as the Evangelift tels us) marvelled. But did this effect answer the end which the Lord intended thereby ? Plainly it did not. Much less doth aftonishment and amazement at the fight of the Lords mighty and strange works, make any the least difference between them; but that one Answer must be given of them all; as, I wonder at thefe ftrange things, Or, God knows what they mean. Admiration indeed is the way which God bath ordained for men to look up for a higher Workman than ordinary (as when a man is led into a maze or labyrinth, he is taught by nature to feek a way out) which needs must be the Author of so great a matter: and as the work it self is not light and vulgar, that is wrought, so must it be for some extraordinary end, which ought to be sought out

The wondring at these two Diseases hath seized upon many, but it hath pleased Almighry God of his meer mercy to make known unto me the Causes why they were sent, his love unto King Charles II, and his Pity toward the long distressed people

Royal Master: For what am I in knowledge on learning more (nay I am less) then others, that I should attribute the knowledge of these Mysteries to my self: But in a time of great wickedness and assistance in a time of the sadness of my heart, presently after the Lord had delivered me from a sickness past hope of recovery, about ten years since, (which is not hard to prove) the Lord made this known unto me (Blessed be his Holy Name) so that there is nothing altered in the Interpretations, saving that of late some sew things have by Gods Grace been added as an enlargement.

But that I may finde out the lignification of the second Disease the KINGS-EVIL, it will be necessary that it be enquired, whether the cure of this Disease hath alwaies been performable by our Kings of England, and if not, who, and what he was, who first of our English Kings had this Gift of Healing given nato him, as it is called the Disease of the KINGS-EVIL for being

cured by the King.

The Gift of healing the Struma now called the KINGS-EVIL, we shall finde to have been given by the Lord, sirst of all Kings of England, to King Edward III, before the Conquest, commonly named Edward the Confessor, by the following words of Ailredus, Abbot of Revesby, De Vità & Miraculis Edwardi Confessoris, among the ten English Mistorians, printed at London for Cornelius Bee, 1652, page 390. Adolescentula quedam nuptiis tradita duplici laborabat incommodo, vam faciem ejus morbus deformaverat, amorem viri sterilitas prolis ademerat. Sub faucibus quippe quasi glandes ei succreverant, qua totam faciem deformi tumore fadantes, putrefactis sub cute bumoribus sanguinem in saniem vertebant, indenati vermes odorem teterrimum exhalabant. A little after he annexethatis which follows, Jubetur antem in somnis adire Palatium, ex. Regus manibus sperare remedium, quibus si lota, si tasta, si signata foret, reciperer ejus manitis sanitatem. In English thus, A utra song waman which was married, mas afflicted with two infirmities.

mittees, for her face was not only disfigured by a Discase, but she was barren also, which drew away the affection of her husband from her. For under her jaws there grew a sort of kernels which by their swelling made her look deformedly, and the humours corrupting under her chin, turned her blood into mattur, which breeding worms sent

forth avery finking favour.

the King should cure her, so that if she were washt, stroak d, and sign'd by the Kings hands, she should receive a perfect cure by the Kings merits. Then this Author declaring her repair to King Edwards Court, and likewise the performance by the King in the Ceremony, of what was defired, adjoyns to his former Discourse that which sollows, Subitò ruptà cute cum sanie vermes ebulliunt, resedit tumor, dolor omnis abscessit, ammirantibus qui aderant tantam sub purpurà sanitatem, tantam Sceptrigeris manibus inese virtutem, that is, All on the sudden the skin breaks, the worms, and mattur drop out, the swelling fals, all the pain goes away, all that stood by being amazed to see such a cure to be performed in Royal Robes, and such wertue to proceed from hands which held a Sceptre.

For not only the mention of healing the Struma in this manner is first found in the History of King Edward, and the praise thereof attributed to him, but those last words of Ailredus, Ammirantibus qui aderant tautam, &c. declaring, that those which saw
this cure performed by the King, were thereupon amazed seeing
so strange an effect, do argue, that this kinde of cure was not
performed by any other King before, nor by himself until this
time. And to this Prince Tagantius a French Writer ascribes
the first cure of this disease in such manner in England Institution.

Chirurg.lib.1.

In the next place, let us consider the Nature of the Kings-evil, which is a Malady most like to the Disease in Isaab, spoken of before, consisting in Bruises and putrissed and corrupt Sores; and to this we may joyn the other part of the Description, in Wounds also. For what are those apostenious Swellings in this Disease.

Thirdly, We are to consider more accurately the Person to whom the Lord fiest gave this great Guts of Healing the Kingsewil: First, in respect of his DIGNITY and DESCENT; Secondity, in regard of his ORDER and PLACE of SMCCESSION. Thursday, in the addition of his new SHE NAME.
Fourthly, in respect of his A DVEN TURES. For all which in few words this may fuffice. First, he was by his DIGNITY King of England, and by his DESCENT King Edward III before the Conquest was the natural and legitimate for of Bothed, which Bestred was the fam of King Bogar, and yonger brother un-

Untile to one in octour that now is also, for that he was tractlefty much read to an experience of marry and to the marries.

Thus much for that the marries DIGNITY and DESCENT, who first of our Buglish Kings bested the KANGS-EVIL.

Becomily, for what concerns this King Edward in his OR DER and PLACE of SUCCESSION; he being the brothers for les was abovefaid) to Edward the Martyr, was notwithstanding the Fifth King in ORDER and COURSE of reigning from the former Edward, taking both terms inclusively, and accounting those Kings which reigned together for one, and by the name of one, of which Holy Scripture affords us more then one example. Thus Edward the Martyr the First, Egelred the Second, Edward Ironside the Third, Hardicanusus the Fourth, Edward the

Confessor the Fifth.

Thirdly, for his new SIRNAME the CONFESSOR, that be was ordinarily called Edward the Confessor, and for his HOLI-MBSSE, witnesseth Henry Knighton Canon of Leicester, in his fuft book ch 8. De Eventibus Anglia, Ifte supradictus rex fanctus Canfesfor dictus est Edwardus III, faith he, that is, This holy King Edward III was named the Confessor. Whereunto adde the words of the Chronicle attributed unto John Brompton Abbot of Fereval, pag. 956, of the Edition, 1652. Ifte rex Edivardus ab infantia deum deligens bonus confuerndines fues primarias pro bonore terreno non commutavit, fed contin diebus magis ac magis omni fanttitate, safitate bamilitate, & munditià Deum & fantium Ecclefiam diteseis pumperefque ob umorem Dei tanquam fratres (nos charos habetts d'dilector, d'vos lurges electrosquis aperto corde, & voluntare ba na (ape respexit, & plures in Anglia flatnit leges bonns, qua pro majeriparte adhac in regno tenentur. Which in English is, This Wing Edward the Confessor from his thildehood fearing God, did whichinge his moured woodnesse for earthly hondur, but duly energafelk in all kinds of fantity thatity, humility, and privity, to wind God and holy Church, and fach was his love toward God, that he le weid the poor sunderly! decounting them his brethren, and beforeing Inter and continual almos upon them in finelene fe of theate and true affection, and enacted more good laws in England shen were befine, which for the most part are of force in the kindleme at The Defectes I will and they affinivished

Pourthly, In what pertains to King Edward the CONFES-SORS ADVENTURES, he was by reason of an Usurper forced to shift for himself, and to live as a banished manin Normandy, for so writes Ailredus, De Santto Edwardo Confessore ac Virgine, pag. 366. in the forenamed Volume of Historians, Edwardus frater Edmundi filius Edelredi, qui in Normannia exulabat, that is, Edward the brother of Edmund (Ironfide) who lived in Normandy in Banishment. From which place of his exile he was fent for, by the testimony of the History called John Bromptons Abbot of Ferevall, not written but set out by him, Edwardus à Normannia vocatus, King Edward (saith the Historian) was sent for out of Normandy. But how welcome the King was, and to whom, Les us hear the words of Ailredus in the place aforesaid, Veniens igitur in Angliam Edwardus ab universu clero & populo cum maxima exultatione suscipitur. But when King Edward came into England (faith he) he was welcomed by all the Clergy, and People of the land with all expressions of joy; and some of the reasons of that great and univerfal gladness are in the same place exprest by the same Ailredus in this manner, Home mansuetus, & magis pace quam armis regnum protegens, habebat animum ira victorem avaritia contemptorem, superbia expertem. which is, He was a milde Prince, who defended his Kingdom more by peace then by war, of such a frame of minde that he could bridle his anger, hated covetowinels, and was void of all prids

Now I shall by Gods grace shew unto you, in what manner it hath pleased Almighty God out of these Two Diseases the REKETS and KINGS-EVIL, to soreshew unto us our Publike SINS and MISERIES, and the AUTHORS of them, and DE-LIVERANCE from them in One, and the SINS we have been publikely guilty of, and our MISERIES which we have within these twenty years undergone, with the PERSON who shall by GODS mercy deliver and set us free from these long and miserable affictions in the Other, KING CHARLES 11 out DELI-YERER. Of which Two Diseases I will and may affirm justly,

Thas

That if it be probable, that the Lord hath been wont to foretell Great Troubles to Nations and Kingdomes, and the iffue of them, and if it be certainly true, that in all respects no Nation under Heaven upon whom the Name of God or Christ hath been called, hath felt such miseries and so great in so short a space as the English have done in the last twenty years, unless they have been predicted by the REKETS and KINGS-EVIL, there was never of these great things any Divine Forewarning mentioned in any History. Much less was any Prediction like to these, but Inch as did quickly vanish after their appearance, in a moment, as it were; or if any have been of longer continuance, their matter and argument hath not been so copious. But these Two Diseafesthe REKETS and KINGS-EVIL have been stable and constant, the eldest of which in the Prodigious Healing thereof hath continued fix hundred years. The former of which, as the Leprose in time of the Law, was to typisie the Great Cleanser Christ Felas our spiritual King, who was anointed with oyl of Grace above his fellows, and as the Balm of Gilead, and Pool of Bethesda were made to foreshew that Merciful Physician, who with his blood should heal our fins and miseries, and wash us from impurity, was determined to shew Gods Providence, Power, Fu-Rice, and Mercy to poor England by the Hand and Government of his anointed Servant K. CHARLES 11. Whose Person, I say is with the other evils defigned in the second Disease the KINGS-EVIL. He is that Physician to cure those wounds and putrified fores, which our State-Phylicians (as they have been often called) have made and caused. The things which are foreshewn are in General our Sins, and our Calamities: 2. The Authors, those that have caused our miseries, and 3. he which shall be our Deliverer. The method of this discovery is plain, for the Perfons which have been and shall be the Authors of these contrary effects, are plainly described, as if it were by their names, their in the one, this in the other Disease: The Sins and Calamities which some have been guilty of, and which almost all have but

fored are hewrumous, as under the Alkeory and Type of Dieales in to plain a manner, as that the Diseases are nothing else but in every part and circumstance living pictures of what we have done and suffered, and but Manpherical names of the very things. And either they are the very pictures and likeness of the things which I would have them fightifie, and in this respect we give their natural lignification, or elle, they are Metaphorical chereffiens of such things, and bear forme good proportion unto the things which I show they typisie. Which Menaphors are not wrested and strained, but case and taken from Holy Scripture, and used here in that fignification in which they are there used Nor ischere any Trope or Figure which is less hard to be underflood, nor more usual in our mother tongue, of the Latine, Greek, or Hebrew tongues then Metaphors; infomuch, that for using of names to certain things, we do not only commonly, but by necolley borrow the names of other things, that is, wie Metaphors. Such are these expressions in ordinary and familiar use; To be in high or low place, that is to be honorable, or without boner, and it is taken from places high and low in a Phyfical notion; fo to be por, when there is little flesh upon any creature, is borrowed from that word which properly lignifies want of things nevelfacy, but is made to lignifie, being lean, &c.

The SIGNIFICATION of the REKETS. in each particular.

I Inft of all, let us examine the Name of REKETS, and I therein shall we finde the names of those men which have caused our mileries. The word Regenter is a Latine word signifying those that are Rulery and Governors, whether in the highest or in a lower degree indifferently, from rege to rule, from which Latine word Regenter is derived a French word, and English, given to such a Person which exercise the Regal authority though the a Range as the Outen with to the French King is by courteste called

called Queen Regent to diffinguish her from the Queen mothers as if the had regal authority, and like to the King. The Piece regal of Scotland are called Regents of Scotland. This is the thing, Governors taking upon them Regall authority, not being Kings, and under Kings, are meant by this word REKETS, with no greater alteration of letters, but the very same which hath been found in our English tongue elsewhere. For of Regents leaving out the letter (n) is made Regets, as of Tenent, which significant an opinion maintained by a man, is made Tenet, signifying the very same thing, the letter (n) being omitted there also; both which words, we know, are used promise outly at this day. And both Regent and Tenent Participles of the present tense, and this from Tenea. Then in Regets the letter (g) is turned into (k) and of Regets is made REKETS; which change is also found in our English tongue, Chaucer in the Shipmans Prologue, no 13, sith, His barne was talled the Mandélain.

For that vellel which the Poet there, and Bartlay in his Preme called The Ship of forls, in fundry places calleth a barge, we at this day do name (as is well known) a barke, with the like mutation of (g) into (k). For the calling of it, as we do, REKETS pronouncing of it as if it were written with (i) in the first fyllable, there is little difference in the found whether it be written with (e) or (i), for the letter (i) there founds not full, but like the found of (e) informuch that formetimes (e) is pronounced like as we would have (i) pronounced in RIKETS written with an (i). Thus is the letter (e) ordinarily pronounced in end, metre, Peter, Sec, and in Devonshire well pureus is uttered as if the vowel and the word were the same with will voluntas.

Thus in the Name of this Dilease are in the first place discovered those men who were the AUTHORS of our late CALAMITIES; for according to the Name of the Disease they were not Kings, but such as took upon them REGAL AUTHORITY. Por the Disease is not exprest by a word of the singular number REKET, but plurally REKETS, since not one single person.

the Gasse is put for the effect, for that those men were the cause of our evils, the evils are called by the Names of such who were the Casses of them. The Effects of Original Sin are called the old man in relation to Adam, who was the fountain thereof, Regeneration and Holiness called the New man directing unto Christ Fesus, the worker of it, in Holy Scripture, by a Metonying of the Cause put for the Effect. Thus our unjust and usurping High Governors being by the Name of the Disease marked out unto us; the Nature and Symptomes of the Disease do pourtray unto us their canning, fraud, combinations, injustice, cruelty,

with the rest of their eminent Sins.

In the Disease it self let us first consider the Pathognomik, and most constant Signe and Symptome thereof, which is the HEAD OVER-GREAT. For the understanding whereof if we call to minde, that in Holy Scripture a HEAD is a GO-VERNOR, or person chief in rule, as where the Princes of the Tribes are filed, the Heads of the children of Ifrael, Numb. 13.4. and when the Husband is named, Head of the wife, Eph. 5.23. (for Head in both Testaments is near seventy times set for the chief, and for Rulers), and that it is proper not only to the Hebrew, but to the Greek and Latine nations, and to our own language, to call Magistrates and Rulers our Heads, we will not I hope deny, but that it is fitly enough exprest by the OVER-GREATNESS of the HEAD, describing the OVER-GREATNESS of such men, by assuming unto themselves, and growing to so great POWER, to have been the most certain and unremoveable cause of our late afflictions. For much power is called great power, where the Angels are stiled, Greater in Power, 2 Pet 2.11. By the Greatness of the bead therefore is very aprly set out unto us the taking and gaining too much power to have been the first and great cause of the misery, which we have undergone from those which were set over us.

In the next place, the SOBER GRAVITY of the FACE of fuch

fuch children comes to be examined, and we may joyn thereunto the more then ordinary WIF and UNDERSTAND-LNG found in such children, far beyond what is found in ou thers of that age. This argues in what sense and signification head is to be taken, that is, in no other than as a HEAD of WISEDOME, Counseil, and GRAVITY; this last being a discreet behaviour of a man such as may serve for the begetting of awe and reverence in inferiors, that their governors be not despised; and this is exprest in, and mesnaged very much by the SADNESS of the COUNTENANCE, Eccle [.7.5. Anger is

better then laughter, for by a sad look the heart is made better.

And whereas it is observed, that the NOSES of such which are troubled with this Malady are UNPURGED, remaining dry without distillation of Rheum, which in other children abounds; this is to let us understand, that these our swelling heads which thus ruled over us, although they seemed to cleanfe themselves, by removing Malignants, which they named PURGING of the HOUSE, again and again from fitting among them, yet did not these Heads PURGE THEMSELVES from, nor yet cast out from among them Malignity and Malignants; but did notwith-Randing retein in themselves their fins and vices, such as least become a Court of Fuffice, Oppression, and Delay, among many other less scandalous sins. PURGING in the Scripture is casting away the FILTH of SIN, 2 Tim. 2.21. If any man (faith Paul) therefore parge bimfelf from thefe, he shall be a veffel unto honor:

From the Note I come unto the TEETH, which in such children become all ROTTEN, and FALL out, or else beyond the custome in other yong children, they for a great space TOOTHE NOT. The Signification whereof that we may understand, we are to confider that the TEETH are those Bones which God hath given unto us for grinding and CHEWING MEAT by which the body is nourished. We likewise knowing that PREACHING of Gods word is termed FEEDING of Gods flock, because thereby is administred unto the hearers FOOD- (54)

FOOD for their SOULS, for it keeps the food by that profits. blekoowledge (Inquiedge being bungred after by the foul as meat by the body) from eternal death to everlasting life, in feeding upon Christ by faith. Well therefore may those PA-STORS which prepare, by breaking it after grinding in their mindes and hearts, the Bread which came down from Heaven contained in the Holy Word, be accounted, and be typified by TEETH; in which sense the same are to be understood, Cant 4.2. Thy teeth are like a flock of theep that are even form, which come up from the welbing, which all of them bear twins; and Chap. 6.5. Thy teesbare as a flock of fleep which goup from the mashing, whereof every one bearesh twins, and there is not one barren among them. The TEETH of the CHILDE of GOD, whereof the King is Head, are the PREACHERS: the ROTTEN TEETH are to be expounded such Ministers which being GOR-RUPT and UNSOUND in their LIVES, DOCTRINE and FALTH (unto all which the Holy Ghost in Scripture gives such names have been removed from the Church.

But NOT-TOOTHING and LATE-TOOTHING doth imply that SOUND PREACHERS which should painfully, skillfully, and uprightly prepare nourishment for the Body of Christ which is his Church, should here in Angland; he Milest and LONG WANTING, withdrawing and his ingthemsolves leaving the mouth empty as it were, those places where they should be fixed, as it hash proved most true also in the event because of unlawful paths and engagements against their Sovereign, to be laid upon them, which with a good conscience they doubt not submit unto and for the like unjust cause to me amother and and for the like unjust cause to me amother and and for the like unjust cause to me amother and and the causes of memory and the causes of the cau

The ARM BONES of first shildren as Tabour of IcheRRE KETS cam CROOKED, the Mystery whereof weithall finde by Scriptuse phrate was and ARMES, and this not without just reason, in a fieldly arm men put their soundere military forces and ARMES, and this not without just reason, in a fieldly arm men put their soundere military for the Armanh of their such than wield district worth

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for

Scheendidesence, The armes of the wicked shall be broken niDucial, Pfs. 37:17. and in ormed men, the strength, multiand talor of them Princes place their confidence. In this lence Armies are to be taken, where God speaking by his Propher and forecelling the destruction of the king of Egypts forces by the King of Babylons army, nameth the forces and armies of them both Armes, Exek. 30,22. I will break his (Pharaohs) Arme, and var 24. And I will ftrengthen the arm of the King of Babylon. Now let us fearch in the same place for the meaning of this word CROOKED. Here we may finde, that whenfoever men once INTIRE, and as it were STRAIGHT, (which figure in the limbs is the just and proper shape) shall become by what means foever, BOWED from their former STRAIGHTNESS; and turn to be worfe, they are for this declining accounted and reputed CROOKED. For which cause the Israelites are intitled a crooked generation. Deut 32.5. and for the same cause the people of the lews are by S. Paut, who formerly had walked in the ways of the Lord uprightly, which the Gentiles had not done, meant, where he faith, Phil. 2.15. In the midst of a naughty and crooked generation. Hereby the Almighty and Just Lord by inflicting fuch CROOKED ARMES upon our children, doth not only pu-hish us mediately in the persons of them, but would have us to be premonished thatby the Signe of CROOKED ARMES, he was for our fins fending against us our own not Army but ARMIES (because in Two places) by SEA and LAND, which ought to Be and were at first straight and INTIRE, but started aside and tevolted from their former integrity, and over-ruled those which gave them their power, and put the fword into their hands. Which was most conspicuous, when by the Army, and the Bare name thereof, no particular, accorders once named, the principal in the Parliamenr of fuch who flood for their King and Coufftrey, were feditiously impeached of higherines, got him is

KNOLEY, and are commonly called DOUBLE JOANTS. Here

the Armes are joyn'd with the Hands in such a firmness that the joynes thereof are of a double frength, that is to fay, of a much greater. The HAND is the more noble and principal member. is proper to man alone, receiveth the WEAPON and WIELD. ETH it, and secondly giveth DIRECTION to come and go, and what should be done, as the Psalmist express th it, Psa. 123. 2. Be-hold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress, shewing how by the hand and beck thereof direction is given from masters and fuch as have as great power unto their fervants, and those which are under their authority. Moreover, by this knoppiness of the joynt (treneth is encreased in that part. Which if we take together an Arme and Hand most strongly compatted, it designeth most aptly, That both the Armes, that is, Armies by Sea and Land, should in an extraordinary manner combine and unite with their chief Commanders and Generals, which do receive and mefmage the fword, unto whom as into the Hand it was committed. Those Generals, Major Generals, &c, were the Hands to direct to bid come, and go, and flew what should be done, All the Forces under them receive direction from them, and obey their commands. It farther fignifieth, by this unnatural doubling; and knoppinels of the joynt; above what is by nature necessary and should be, that certain of the Generals and chief Commanders would in such a manner unite with the Souldiers; as it appears, when they so strongly combined with the Armies, that neither the Laws of God nor man and oaths of fidelity made by them for the King and Parliament, could separate them, or divide them in their unlawful combination against them whom they had sworn so obey, bus want busyers

Beside the Greatnesse of Power, the PINED BODY of the patient, and the BELLY OVER-GROWN do inser, that these our Heads should get unto themselves another kinde of greatness, becoming Great in Wedsh and Riches, while the Bedy of the Commonwealth pined away, and waxed exceeding poor, the word

and metaphorically, want of flesh; yet so ordinary is this Metaphor, that it is even to women and children so common, and so well known, as if it had been faid lean; and well may these two be lignified by that one word, because one is ordinarily an effect of the other. But the Common-wealth the Body, which is no other in persons then the Mystical Body of Christ our Head, ought to have a proportionable nourithment with the Head, even as it is in the Mystical Body the Church in spiritual things, for of it S. Paul speaketh, Eph. 4.16. that it is fitly joyned from the Head to the Members, and maketh encrease of the body to edification. So ought the Body of the Commonwealth receive meet and proportionable nourishment with and from the Head. The BELLY ought to prepare nourishment for, not feal it from the BODY. But how contrary hereunto have our Heads robb'd our Body, and that which ought to have prepared nourishment for it, not consumed it all, the Belly growing full and swelling, and lest England in a starving condition! For whatever was pretended by them, their Belly was their God. The ANCLE-FOYNTS likewise in this Disease grow KNOPPT and are DOUBLE, as the former; the Mystery will better be discovered, when we shall come to examine the nature of the Thigh-bones, and Leg-bones, and what is the meaning of their being crooked.

Whereas the RIBS of such diseased children about the ends, and toward the breast are sound very THICK, and therefore named DOUBLE, and the extuberancies named KNOTS, and by this means, as the fore-named Wrist-joynts, and Ancle-joynts, are made necessarily much stronger thereby then such as are without such a thickness, Consider this which sollows. RIB doth typisie in the REKETS no other thing then what the same word doth signific in the Holy Text, without any sorced interpretation, application, or any other way or manner of straining thereof. Consider therefore the words of the Prophet, Dan. 7.5. And behold, another Beast a Second was like a Bear, and raised up it self on

coeffeli, and it had Three MIBS in the month of it, between the teeth thereof, and they faid thus much unitally. Arifa, demous march flesh. Three coasts of the world (saith Learned Brenghton) from the place which before is held, West, North, and South, as it is declared, Cha 3.4. and it is to be expounded of the Persian Monarchy, and of the conquests of the Persian Kings. In which place it is plain enough that RIB is the invitical name of a COAST, as our English name COASTs is nothing in name and thing properly but RIBS, from the Latine. Por in the usual parts of Kingdomes, and confines of Territories are placed the chief oft forces and strength to defend the inward parts of such Dominions; as the RIBS are made of strong bone to desend the Mears and witall in-

ward pares.

By the DOWBDING of the RIBS in this Difease is not only foreshewn the doubling of the Porces on the Land-coasts, which hath been fallfilled evidently before our eyes in our Caffles and Countels; which those thought to secure chemicives by, but specially is signified, the great strengthening of the land by an extrordinary great Navy of Ships, in which they placed their greatest confidence. And it is held for so great an advantage which we of this Nation onjoy above all others; the Arengehand multitude of our Ships, that it is almost grown into a Proverb, to say, The wals of England are wals of wood, So agnificatively the Knops of the RIBS are called KNOTS, which is a kinde of fast and sometime indistable binding of a thing, nocing uncous, that by thus quarding the Seas with fuch a mulciende of Arong Ships, they judged they were to fast and to fecure that all the world could not undoethem. And so much have they boasted. Thereason farther why ships are signified by Ribs, is because Ribs do much resemble Ships in the crookednesse of their figure. Virgit giving an Epither to Ships calleththem, Georgic. leb t. curva carina, and in Aeneid, lib,6, curva puppes, that is, crooked ships; in respect both of their keeles and fides. And as the English word RAB, is given to Ships, so the Hobrew word

of the Ark

The strange RISING of the SHIN-BONES in this Malady which are the middle and forward part of the BONES of the LEGS cannot well be understood until we first know what is to be understood by the Thigh and Leg-bones, and the crookedness of them, the knoppines of the Ancle-jeyms, and the disproportiona-

ble rifing up of the SHIN-BONES, in their fignifications

The THIGHS and LEGS are distinct parts, yet in Holy Scripoure they oftentimes go under the name of the Legs both. Their office is to support and bear up the body from falling, and in their figure ought to be upright and straight. The Two Houses of Parliament under his Royal Majesty our Head, are the Supporters of the whole Body the Kingdom, while by them are enacted good Laws, and they maintain the good and punish the evil by doing justice, and not delaying it, without which nor Kingdom, nor State can long stand. Often in Holy Scripture is impartial doing of Jufrice called judging uprightly, Pfal. 58.1. Do ye judge uprightly? and Pfa. 75.2. I will judge uprightly. For he that favoureth one more then another inclineth his ear to hear, or face to look upon, or hand to receive a gift from him. They are the LEGS who ought to have been UPRIGHT and STRAIGHF in judging uprightly. But did they not fart afide from their former and first uprightnesse, in wresting of Judgement, and detaying of Justice! and because of such intolerable delays we had not justice from them fraight. The THIGH BONES were the first Parliament.

The LEG-BONES under them are the next succeeding Parliament, not as they were indeed, but as they assumed the name unto themselves, the Leg-bones being of the nature of the thigh to sustain and bear up the body, are for their common office and union, I doubt not, called by the same name both legs. These later bones in such children are more crooked and more ordinarily, then the thigh-bones, and do pourtray unto us, That the succeed-

Alithma which conswed the full did carry theinfelves with normanies, and did more often transgress the rules of Justice

the molewhich were their predecesors. Of the truth of which all their their are too many examples.

To the Less are joyned the FEET, but under them, principal and meeters of meeting the body from place to place, whithersoever we have a minde to go, to that no going without them or even Randing. The feet of fuch children joyned unto the legs with STRONG KNOPPT ANGLE-FOTNTS, is a proper Type, How all men in place and power receiving them from the later and faceeding Parliaments, should by wicked cunning, and by impoling on them unlawful Oaths and Engagements be made fast to them thereby, to secure that usurped power, well knowing, that without such instruments so compacted, they could not go for-

ward in their delignes, nor themselves stand.

Concerning the irregular shape of the SHIN-BONES in such children, first let us examine the thing it self, and then defiring Gods help, I shall search out the hidden Mystery. For the former, in a word. The figure of the bone is a RISING sorward of the BONE upon the SHIN very HIGH in the MIDS, and A-BOVE and BENEATH RECLINING. Which figure doth as it were in a picture represent and declare unto us, that great fin of which the succeeding Parliament (a part I mean of the first, and left behinde in the House of Commons) was guilty of. For this rifing of the bone is not in the Thigh but Leg, which I thewed to fignifie not the former but the after Parliament. Now although this enormous figure appear in both legs, as if both Houses were guilty of that sin, it is not so to be understood, but that part which fate in the House of Commons. Two suffered upon the Crosse beside our Saviour, both are said to have railed upon him, yet one only was meant, the other was a true penitent, and honoured our Saviour. The Mystery of these bones is, That this part of the House of Commons thould raise themselves too exceeding high, and whereas the FIGURE of fuch bones doth maniraign lost his life, the EDGE of an AXE, that out of their menths would proceed that bloody Instrument (as out of the mouth of Christ a two-edged sword is said, to proceed, because that which is commanded to be done, comes out of the mouth which enjoyneth it) by which our Soveraign should lose his Royall Head.

This figure indeed is not like unto the Axt, wherewith his Majesties life was taken away, for the edge thereof is straight and not at all reclining, but being like the Axe which is carried before Trayters, of such a shape as they commonly call glancing, doth more plainly and fully declare the person and dignity of the King, then if the shape of the edge of the other had been made upon fuch childrens legs. Otherwise being even, if the Shin bone had been never so sharp, it could not so easily have been apprehended to fignifie an Axe. Again, every one that suffers death as a Traytor hath not fuch an axe, or any born before him, when he goes to his triall; but such only as are persons of high degree. For which cause the Lord would not that such a monstrous example of hypocritical and but once parallel'd wickedness, that an innocent King should be accused, condemned, and suffer as a Traytor, against express vows, should not be written in visible Characters for the eyes of all men

In the next place Fam to confider, that these diseased children, although when they were yonger they were able to walk, afterward in this Disease the use of their FEET is TAKEN AWAY. We finde in Holy Scripture that Walking is working in Performance of proper Duties, whereour Saviour Christ declaring his resolution not to sorbear to preach and heal the sick, he saith, Luk, 13.33. I must walk to day and to morrow, and he admonishing his Disciples of their duties, bid them, Joh. 12.35. Walk while ye have light. So these Great Supporters of this Kingdomes body when they sate in Council together, and to do Jastice and Judgement, when at first for a while they began to walk.

welk how foon after did they leave off performing cheir duties, and do nothing at all to the oppressed or worke. For the duty of our Parliament is to do that under the King, which God enjoyned King Selomon to do, 2 King 6.12, Towalk in his Statutes, and to execute Judgement.

The last of this Disease is, shar Childrens GROWTH, is HIN-DRED; whereas some continue Dwarfes hereby for ever. And as these children are hindred in their growth, so most certainly and fully doth the Antitype answer becenned, shewing that those people which should be lick of these Regents, should grow neither in Grace, not Riches, nor in Reputation, nor in any thing that may be galled good. Thefe are the particular Symptomes of the Disease collected from all which are troubled therewith, and the fignifications of them, so far as the Lord hath lenabled me; I have also examined the Name of the Disease, and found out the Mystery thereof, but although the REKETS be the general name to all degrees and forts of this Malady, wet when the diseased are troubled, with such FOINTS and RIBS as they call DOUBLE, this they call the TENT. See Arnoldus Bootius in libello De Affectibus Omissis, in Gap. De Tabe Pectorea. If you then ask me, What means this Name ! I answer, By a Metonymy of the Adjunct it fignifyeth and expresseth Souldiers and Armies For Castra the Latine word by interpretation Tents among the Romans is very often put to express an Army or Armies in the Field, where Tents were used; as among the Holy Writers Tents are put for Babitations and Houses, because in former times the Afraelises dwelt in Tenes, and fometimes Shepberds dwellings, because their habitations in the Fields were constantly such. But because among us here is no use of Tents but in time of War, it must signific parwally, according to its Name, and doth confirm, that such Toynts were in lignification a combining of Generals and Commanders with Sepldiers of Park with Souldiers, and Forulying by Lands with Soldiers; and though by Sea, there is no use of Tents, yet the Denomination is given to all, for the out? ward them, and that not without example; as the Crown and Sceptre are used in speech, when by them we mean nothing but a Kingdome. Thus the Wise God knoweth every word in our Tongues, and when men or women give names to things they know not what, nor why, doth oftentimes so overrule them, that they speak the Truth in a Mystery. So did the High-Priest not knowing what he spake, prophesy of our Saviour.

The MYSTERY of the THREE GENERAL REMEDIES.

A Frer the Mystery of the REGETS and TENT, and of each STMPTOME thereof, the three forenamed Vulgar REMEDIES are not without their Myftery. The first Remedy is SWINGING such children from side to side, and TOS-SING them up and down, and TURNING them Topley Turver. This is ordinarily taken to be, and used as a Remedy against that Disease, but careful observation and experience teacheth the contrary that it is vain. Thus for a Remedy against our evil Regents, we were promited, when we should change from a Kingdom to a Common-wealth we should have all amended. But that then failing, we were made to believe, how fuch a Protector would indeed perform, what others had promised; and when he had deceived, we must have a piece and the worst piece of a House of Commons to over-rule us, who pleaded the Justice of their own cause, as the rest did, although the people never received Ju-Rice from any of them. And was not this Toffing England from fide to fide, and up and down? When we were sometime under a King and Parliament, we were up, when we were subject to a Few, or one of our Fellow Subjects, we were down. At last we were turned Topfey Turvey when the Heels the Souldiers poffest the place and RULE of our Superiors the King and Parliament. And this was a Falle Remedy. The

The Second REMEDY is the Lifting up such sick children by the Armes. The meaning of which thing will by Gods grace be understood, if we remember, in what sense I declared to you from Holy Scripture and the reason thereof, Armes are to be taken, which is in fignification of Armies. This Remedy, Lifting the fick children up by the Armes, is a False Remedy, and never used with success. But it is much to be observed, that above all other Remedies which are wont to be applied to such children, there are none so much abhorred by them as this; for when it is done they will complain and cry out. The Mystery hereof is, that when the childe of England should be lifted up by the Armes, at which time the weight of the body depends upon the Armes, that is, the Armies; and at that time the Armes also are lifted up, and lifting up signifieth raising to honor, P[al. 113.7. He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dung bill ver. 8. That he may fet him with Princes, even with the Princes of his people, The poor Patients which were troubled with the Regents, would least of all endure, and most of all complain against the Tyranny of the Soldiers and Army bearing rule, that is, the Lifting up by and of the Armes. This was fulfilled to the atmost when the Action of the Army pluckt and threw out of the Parliament house that Piece remaining and left of the Whole House of Commons, and for a short space, under the greatest indignation of the people, ruled alone.

The Third REMEDT generally famous, but False is the letting of the diseased children Blood Behinde the Ear. And how true it hath been in the Antitype, that the Headour Royal Head, our Dear Lord the KING should for a pretended cure of our miseries be let blood behinde the Eare, that is, in the Neck by cutting off his Head, to the encrease of our miseries, I abhorre to think; and much the more, because it was plotted and acted by men which were Prosessors of the austerest religion. But let not the Prosesson of Religion be branded for this cause. Were not those that had the chiefest hand in our Lord Christs death

one of his Disciples, and the Priests? Is not he that hath been guilty of so much of the blood of the Saints, that the City of Rome is become drunk therewith, counted the most Holy Father the Pope, and with him the Fathers of the Clergy. This is the craft of the old Serpent, when he cannot destroy the Church by open enmity, to endeavour it by seeming friends.

But for the real Cure and true REMEDIES of the Difeafe we call the REKETS, as we take it according to the letter, it may for good cause be accounted wonderful in that regard also. and therein like unto the Leprosie. The Leprosie was a Disease not curable by any Art or Power of man. For thus answereth Ahab unto the King of Syria, who fent unto him, defiring that he would heal his fervant Naaman of the Leprofie, concluding the curing of that Disease to be a Divine work above mans strength, 2 King. 5.7. Am I God to kill and to make alive, that this man. doth [end to me to recover a man of his Leprofie? To which purpose and more plainly speaketh our Saviour, Luk, 4,27, Many Lepers were in Ifrael in the time of Elizeus the Prophet; and none of them was cleansed saving Naamanthe Syrian. Even so neither is the malady of the Rekets curable by any Art or Phyfician upon the Earth; although, I doubt not, all men both Learned and unlearned believe the contrary, perswaded from what they fee, that divers children afflicted very much with this Disease, at length become sound and persect. But although it cannot be denied, that many children have recovered from the Rekets to a foundness in every part, yet is the conclusion false, To assert thereupon, That this Disease hath been so cured by Physical Medicines. And the seeming contradiction is thus reconciled to the truth, by example of the Leprofie. No Leper was cleanfed, faving Naaman the Syrian, faith our Saviour in the place abovefaid, yet we read under the Law a Prescription of the Rites and Ceremonies to be afed in Cleanfing of Lepers, under this Title, Lev. 14 2. This shall be the Law of the Leper in the K2

the day of his cleanfing. Moreover, it is acknowledged by the words of Almighey God, that in the Legal times Lepers were cleanled ver 3. And the Priest shall go forth out of the Camp (faith the Lord to Moses) and the Priest shall look, and behold, if the plague of Leprosie be healed in the Leper. Hance by comparing the words in Moles with the speech of our Saviour Christ, the one acknowledging Lepers to have been healed, and the Form thereupon of their cleaning prescribed, the other denying any then to have been cleanled, but Naaman the Syrian, we are taught to finde an easie way out of this appearing Labyrinth, and which doth exactly fit the cure of the REKETS by looking up to God; by whose hand we must know many untoucht by man were healed, although by mans Art and Power, until our Saviour came, no Leper was cured. It is most apparent to our eyes, that very many children labouring under the REKETS, have recovered in their Limbs, Ribs, Heads, and Body, but fuch as enjoy this mercy, are not made partakers thereof by Phylical helps. For we deceive our selves, while we think, what soever is applied to such children, in such a time in which it pleaseth the Lord to be in healing them, to be the very causes of their recovery. As it cometh to pass, that such medicines which are applied unto persons sick of Agues or Toothe-ache, although most of them are known to be of no force against those griefs at all, if in the use of fuch Applications, the Agues and Tooth-ache leave fuch Patients, which ever almost sooner or later go away of themselves, are famed for most approved Helps against the said Diseases. Whence ariseth such a multirude of False Remedies against those and other Griefs. And, if it be peradventure of little credit most considently to protest mine own experience, which here I do, of the Remedies against the Rekets, were it a Naturall Difeafe, and fuch as those which write of it report it to be, applied by me, before the Lord gave me this knowledge, to have been without the least success, let the anxious Reader consider and weigh, that some have been healed without the least Application of Natural means, others have died of that disease, others have retained the Symptomes still, against all use of means. Of the First kinde of whom Almighty God is pleased (blessed be his Name)

to make my little Son a welcome Example.

Wherefore by the way I advise every man, in the fear of the Lord, and for the foregoing Reasons, to abstain from Humane help in the REKETS, as the Jews did most religiously in their Leprose; and to implore Divine assistance by Prayer and Fasting. For as in the Leprose, when our Saviour was come and performed his work he came about of our Redemption, first leprous persons were healed, asterward all Leprose vanished, so when He our Gracious K. CHARLES II who now is come, hath performed the work he is come to do of Reformation, the Disease of the REKETS will be heard of no more in the Land.

But this may not be expected from our Royal Soveraign now, at his first coming into his Kingdom, until that shall be accomplished which undoubtedly by Gods grace will be; for till the things typissed are come the Types will remain. Thus the Leprosie and the cure thereof did so designe our Saviour the Physician of Soul and Body, and so point at him as it were with the singer, that unto the Baptist who sent to know of him, whether he were the Messias, he gave no other answer, but bid them tell Fohn, that the Lepers were cleansed, &c. yet notwithstanding was not the Leprosie taken away till after his Passion, when the Type

was fulfilled.

His Royal Majesty shall take away the Disease of the Rekets in two kindes, First, the Typisied Rekets, and each Symptome thereof, removing from us that which he hath put his Royal Hand to already, the Pining of our even famished Body the Common-wealth, so that betwixt the Head and Body there shall be a due and meet Proportion, By whose Gracious Favour, neither the Doubling of the Foynts of Armies with their Generals and Commanders, nor of the Parliament with their Substitutes, nor the Ribs doubled in multiplying Ships to guard our Seas, or Garrisons to sortifie

fortifie our Land-Coasts. These will not be needful. The Lord will restore unto us, as he promised the Jews by his Prophet our Andges as at the first, and our Counsellors both Houses of Parliament, as in the beginning. The Two Legs, Houses of Parliament shall be no more crooked and unjust, but upright. The Breast-plate, Armour and Ships in great number shall be put off, and layd by, and liberty shall not fly away. The Childe of England shall be healed of all her Maladies; Her teeth shall no more hide themselves, yea, the found teeth of Orthodox and unblameable Preachers shall fill their empty places. The subordinate Heads of the People shall purge their own corruption. In such manner as when our Saviour did cleanse the Lepers, he did signifie thereby the taking away of fin.

Secondly, God Almighty harh ordained our Lord King CHARLES II to take away the Typical Rekets, even the Bodily Disease it self. And as our Saviour cured Both the Typified leprofie of fin, and Punishment by his Suffering; and the Typicall in Persons first, and took the Leprosie away at last, and He and none but He could do it, so King CHARLES II, first taking away the fignified Difease by his Gracious Goodness and Wisedom, shall take the Bodily Rekets quite away, when this work is done; which the LORD haften. And his Majesty hath given us a great Essay thereof already, in his Gracious Assent to the Disbanding the Army, in his Edicts against Drunkenness and Rioting, &c.

To conclude concerning the REKETS; As the Leprofie was such a Disease which infected no other Nation, but the children of Ifrael (excepting Naaman the Syrian, intimating thereby, that Christ should by his Death cleanse the Leprosie of the fins of the Gentiles) and feems by Tacitus the Historians words to be imputed to them, and no other Nation befide, although he falfly concludes, that for fuch a Disease they were drove out of Egypt, So is the REKETS the proper Disease unto the Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the Kings Domi-

kingdoms. And as the Leprosie did portend the Physician thereof should be the Lords Christ our King, so doth the RE-KETS point at the Lords Anointed to be the Healer thereof our

King.

But my Reader peradventure will fay, This being all granted to be true, and that all this must be performed by a King, yet it still remaineth doubtfull, by what King all these things shall be wrought. The resolving of which doubt by necessity brings me to examine the other strange Disease the KINGS-EVIL. These two Diseases do portend and foreshew one and the same thing, the greatness of our calamities Both, and that we shall be delivered from them through the mighty Hand of the most merciful God. For is it not a very wonderfull thing, and above the thoughts of man, among all other Infirmities of the REKETS. perfectly cured in like manner, to see and consider the crooked bones of Arms and Legs to become fraight of their own accord? Albeit the Wise-man faith, Eccles. 1.15. That which is crooked cannot be made straight. Touching the cure of the Struma, no man of judgement can deny the Hand of God therein. Which Two Maladies, as in part they do agree, so do they also thus differ; the REKETS beside the Disease sheweth who should be the Authors of our evils, under the name of the Disease; the KINGS-EVIL, who should cure us, with the Title of his Dignity. Again, the REKETS explaineth Fully what the KINGS-EVIL delivereth more Briefly, and this is to be done by one Person, our Dread Soveraign, who by the Grace of God given unto him, as he healeth the Bruises and Patrified Sores of those whom he toucheth, will take away the Falfness of Doctrine and Blasphemy in Religion, Injustice, Oppression in the State, and wicked living from all. Which may well be fignified by corruption and putrid Ulcers, by a Metaphorical name: because these things proceed from a Diseased Soul, are loath some and odious to God and man, and fink in their nostrils. To prove therefore King

King CHARLES II and no other to be that King which shall perform those great things in England, it will be necessary to Thew this unto you by Example of the Leprosie, and thereof who was or were the First Cleansers, and who the last, that so in like manner, Who he was who first cured the KINGS-EVIL being known, we may know the last, and he that was presaged thereby. The First Cleanser of the Leper was the Priest, as appears in Lev. 14. But the Person foreshewn thereby was our Saviour Christ, a Priest for ever after the order of Melchisedech. From which Example of the Leprofie, two Rules are to be laid down. I. That the Type and Antitype be both alike. 2. That there be as much, and more in the Antitype than in the Type, in the most perfect Antitype. As in the Precedent of the Leprosie; The Type and Antitype were Both to be Priests, and not so only (Ispeak of the Persons) but lest it might be thought, that any of the Priests the Sons of Aaron, succeeding the First Cleanfer before Chrift, might be the Person prefigured, therefore a more excellent Priest was to be still expected, not such an one as offered up Puls and Goats, like the Typical Priests, but himself once for all. According to which two Rules, our Dear Lord King CHARLES II is the Antitype unto the First Curer of the KINGS-EVIL, But because Christ had many Types of himfelf which being put together did so describe him, that no man might mistake him when he was come, for he was not fully prefigured by Priests, but partly by Prophets, by their foretelling, their raising the dead, as Elias and Elisha did, &c. by Solomons wisedom, Fonas's being in the Fishes belly, &c. But our Lord the King having no fuch Types of him, befide the First healer of the KINGS-EVIL, as our Saviour bad, therefore his whole Type is pourtrayed in Edward the Confessor. Secondly, it will follow that more must be in the Cure of our Soveraign the Antitype, then was in King Edward the Type, from the second Rule, lest some other of the Kings of England might be thought Bdwards Antitype: but in the outward and bodily cure they

are alike and equal, therefore that more in the Antitype must be of those fore-named things fignified thereby. I now will thew you according to the First Rule, a Full Equality betwist King Edward and King Charles, fo that no other King but King Charles II can be the parallel to his Royal Predecessor King Edward the Confessor. King Edward was banished his Countrey. so was our Liege Lord King Charles. King Edward was sent for to come and govern, thus was our Dread Soveraign humbly entreated by Both his Houses of Parliament, to Assume the Government of his Kingdomes, and was fent for. And how welcome our King was unto the Clergy, who expected restitution into their places, and to all Ministers which before expected to be deprived of all maintenance, as they were threatned, and how far above the welcome of King Edward the Confessor to his, who felt and feared no such evil, the different reafons will plainly determine. And with what gladness of heart his Subjects received King Charles, after their intolerable oppressions, and never otherwise likely to be removed, no man can doubt, nor can tongue express; but their Presents, their Triumphs, their Attendance, their inceffant Shouts and Acclamations as in a continued Street from Dover to London of yong and old, to fee their King, do plainly testifie. But above all King Edward the Confessor was the Son of Edward the Martyr; even to our Gracious K. Charles the Confessor was Son to King Charles the Martyr. And lest it trouble my Reader to imagine how Edward the Confessor may be called the son of Edward the Martyr, fince in propriety of speech, and by general confent he is not the Son, but Nephew and brothers fon to Edward the Martyr. All this notwithstanding Edward the Confessor by the Phrase of Holy Scripture (which we for the most part follow, and ought to follow in this Divine interpretation) is the Son of Edward the Martyr. For we reade, I Chro 3.16. And the fons of Foakim, feconiah bis fon, Zedekiah bis fon, when indeed and in pature Zedekiah was not the son but the uncle of Feconiah; but because NO. 3 11 15

cause Zedekich was Feconialis Successor, he is called his son; as by the same rule, Edward the Confessor being Successor to Edward the Martyr is called Edward the Martyrs Son. And yet a farther reason thereof common to both is, That in orderly and legal Succession the son of either ought to have succeeded his Father, that is, of feconiah, and Edward the Martyr. Here likewife is brought in the second Rule in some part, Edward was stiled the Martyr only (as it is declared) because he was murdered innocently, Edward was fir-named the Confessor, because he was a Pious and Charitable man, and enacted good Laws. But for far better caule is our Royal Soveraign King Charles I named the Martyr, which name his Majesty took unto himself, is so intitled in the Writings of Learned men, and is so to be accounted, for giving Testimony with his blood to that which in the secret thoughts of his heart he judged to be the Truth. King Charles II our Gracious Soveraign for better cause then his Predecessor King Edward the Confessor hath deserved that name, for his Majesty hath made a Holy and Royal Confession with his mouth. Wherefore I most humbly Almighty God, in whose hand are the hearts of Kings, so to dispose his Majesties heart, and I humbly beseech his Majesty to be entreated that he will not fuffer fuch men who have opened their mouths in vows to the Most High God to be enforced either to revoke that which cannot be recalled, or being pious, skilful and faithful laborers, for that cause to be excluded from working in the Lords Harvest. And I do with confidence believe, that my prayer is heard in heaven, and will be upon the earth.

Whereunto (if there be need of more marks which may shew, that King Charles II was designed to be the Antitype of Edward the Confessor) though the distance of time betwixt them be the space of 600 years or more; for Edward the Confessor died about the year 1066. having reigned much about the time of twenty three years. See Henry Knighton, and John

Brompton.

Brompton in Edward the Confessor, adde and observe, that K. Charles II our Royal Soveraign succeeded his martyred Father CHARLES 1, after so many Governors and Governments and no more, as Edward the Confessor succeeded after Kings the Martyred Edward. Moreover two of those, one in the Types, the other in the Antitypes, are strangely of one Name, and in the same Order of Governing, that is, the III. Let us compare them.

Edward the Martyr I, Egelred II, Edmand Ironfide III, Hardicanutus IV, Edward the Confessor V.

The ANTITYPE.

Charles the Martyr I, Common-wealth II, Oliver Protector bynamed Ironfide III. Richard Protector IV, Charles our Gracious

Soveraign Confessor V.

Now according to Example in the Balm, according to Scripture and reason, as that precious oyle ceast to be when Christ had suffered, and as the substance being come, the shadow goes away, and there is no reason to expect a signe when the thing signified thereby is now come, I conclude, that our Royal Soveraign will be the last of the Kings of this Nation, to whom

God will give the gift of healing the KINGS-EVIL.

Now Reader take here notice of the Pride, Malice, and Subtlety of the Devil, and his Emulation of Almighty God, who hath so wound himself into the mindes of Impostors, and thorow them into the perswasions of the ignorant and rude multitude, that the seventh son in order from the first, without any daughter born betwixt is able to sure that Disease which we call the KINGS-EVIL. And this Imposture is frequently undertaken, and performed by stroaking with the hand, and the Minister thereof is called a Stroaker. This I say, is attributed by some to a seventh son, by others to a seventh son of a seventh son. Which, albeit a lye from the father of lies the devil immediatly proceeding, doth nevertheless declare the devils knowledge and fore-knowledge of our Royal Soveraign King CHARLES

CHARLES II his virtue. And as the Lord will win glory unto himself from all Creatures, and all Things; for to this purpole they were by him created, so will he likewise from Satan, and his practices, even to illustrate and confirm, though against the mindes of the Serpent, his Glory, and Truth. This is the matter; the Prerogative which the Lord hath given to the Kings of England, and among, but far above them to our Dread Soveraign Charles II, the devil having a forefight of, in his counsell which he giveth to Impostors, doth secretly thereby acknowledge, and yet defaceth, but not wholly, by adding somewhat of his own. For it is true, that a seventh son of a seventh is indued with Power from above, not only to cure the bodily malady called the KINGS, EVIL, as others have had, but to take away the Evil of the Kingdom, and is his Royal Prerogative, which none of his Predecessors have had. This Profession of curing this Malady is held out ordinarily in this form, viz. The seventh son without a daughter born betwixt them cures the KINGS-EVIL. In which expression the devil, as he hath wont to do, abuseth the truth three waies: I. By speaking ambiguously, as he did use in the Oracle of Apollo, leaving it uncertain whether Son be in those words to be taken according to the common acception of the word, or otherwise. 2. By leaving out some part of the matter (which notwithstanding sometimes I have heard used, and which serves to discovery of the truth) and that is these words, of a jeventh. 3. By adding words thereto wholly falle, such are, without a daughter born betwixt, and putting son after seventh, so making it to be, of a seventh son. Thus did Satan speak doutfully, when he told our first parents, They should be as Ged, or Gods knowing good and evil. The word there fignifying God, and also damned Spirits, and knowing good and evil to be interpreted both knowledge of speculation, and know--ledge of feeling, joy and forrow, the later of which, Adam and Eve felt, as did those lost Angels. As for leaving out part of the truth, the Devil was guilty thereof, when speaking unto our Saviour

Saviour to cast himself down from a pinnacle of the Temple, he nsed this expression, Mat. 4.6. If thou be the Son of God, cast thy felf down; For it is written, He shall give his Angels charge concerning thee, and in their hands they shall bear thee up, left at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone; in which words taken out of Pfa.91.11,12, thefe words are left our by the devil, to keep thee in all thy waies. Lastly, by adding words the devil corrupteth the truth, which he did when he spake unto Saul, unto the truth which he spake in part by adjoyning lies. I Sam. 28. And the Lord hath done by him (faith the devil concerning David truly) as he [pake by me, which was false; for the Lord spake not fo by the Devil, but by the true Samuel. What I affirmed before, That a seventh son of a seventh shall cure the KINGS-EVIL, and to be understood in such manner as abovesaid of the Person of King Charles II, doth thus appear. Account all the Descents from father to fon, that is in a right line, from King Henry VII to our Dread Soveraign now reigning, taking and including both terms, we shall finde them to be seven; so that our soveraign last in order is the seventh son of a seventh, understand Henry. For it is common in Scripture not to call the grandchildren fons only, as foliah is said Matth 1.11, to have begotten feconiah, but those which after many generations have come out of the loins. of a man, by the name of fons to such a one; as the children of Israel, of Esau. But more nearly to our purpose, Enoch is called the leventh from Adam Jude 14. in which place son is to be understood. For Henry VII is the First, Margarite his daughter Q to fames IV. King of Scotland the Second, James V the third. Mary Q. of Scotland his daughter the Fourth, James VI King of Great Britain the fifth, King Charles I, the fixth, K. Charles II, the seventh. And this is a good Argument to prove that King Charles II the seventh of a seventh is not to be understood so to cure the Kings-evil as in a literal sence, which some of these, and more of his Predecessors have done, but in some speciall and mystical way, as I have declared. And this computation agrees in another account; if we reckon by the daughter of Queen Margarile: garine and her issue; for Queen Margarite daughter to King Henry VII, first married to King James IV, had issue James V, after married to Archibald Donglass Earl of Angus by him had issue Margarite. As King Henry VII the first, Margarite Queen to King James IV the second, Margarite her daughter by Archibald Earl of Angus, and Wise to Matthew Stuart Earl of Lenoix the third; Henry Lord Darley her son, husband to Mary Queen of Scotland the fourth, King James his son King of Great Britain the sifth, King Charles I the sixth, King Charles II the seventh.

For which cause I do humbly beseech the Kings Majesty, that a Law may be enacted by the King and his Parliament, for the deserved punishment of such diabolical impostures, as this is which is frequently committed in this land by seventh sons taking upon them the Royal Prerogative of our Kings, with the touch of their hands to cure the Kings-evil. For the practice hereof tends much to the dishonour of God, and of our good King, and to the

delution of his Majesties Subjects.

But one thing more touching the Rekets must not be forgotten, that is to say, the time when that Disease first seized upon Children in this Kingdome, and had that name of Rekets given unto it. It was the third year after our Royall Soveraigns Nativity, or the next unto it, when the weekly Bill of Mortality mentioned one to have been buried of the Rekets in the Moneth of May, and no mention thereof in any of the faid Bils before that time. As I have found by fearch in the Parifb Clerks Register kept in their Hall. For as the time when Darius took the Babylonian Kingdom is exprest, Dan. 5.31. to be, when he was about three score and two years old, that the Jews might observe (as judicionsly H. Broughton hath noted upon that place) that at the time they were carried into captivity, which was about the time of Darius his birth, the Jews might then know the Lord had a Deliverer born for them, So the Nation of England may learn Gods special care, that he did not send them the Disease of the Rekets, till He was born who should free them from the Miseries signifyed thereby, and from the Disease it self. Hitherto of the Kings-evil as

it pertaineth to the King and Kingdom of England.

Whereas I said, The fins and calamities of this Nation with the Causers of them were pointed at by the Name and Disease of the Rekets, and not the Name of our Deliverer, but in the other the Kings-Evil, yet notwithstanding it doth appear who shall be our Deliverer, albeit not in the Name of the Disease, or the Symptomes of the Rekets, vet in the quality of the Perfons which are troubled therewith. The Patients so afflicted are Children and no other; partly, but not principally; that we might be left without all pretence of any other inferior cause, but be constrained to look up to the Hand which hath finitten us; and yet we will not, but in despight of reason seek about after this and that cause most vainly. Again, partly it is to let us understand, that the afflictions foreshewn thereby should fall upon the childe of God. Thirdly and principally, the Rekets is laid on children, that by the quality of the person afflicted by it, it being the childs disease we may understand him that shall free us from it, and what is fignified thereby. As it is called the Kings-evil, not because it is caused by, or laid upon, but cured by the King; So is it called and to be called the Childes disease, because a childe shall heal it. Surely you will ask me, What childe? We finde in Holy Scripture that our Saviour hath called himself barely by the name of the Son; If the Son shall make you free (faith our Savior) you shall be free indeed. And since we finde that God doth communicate his own Name to Princes, calling them Gods, and hence it feems to have been first used among Princes to name themselves. in the plural number, though fingle, by the word we and us, imitating as it were the Lord Almighty who is one and Three, he doth feem to express by this word the childes Disease, the Disease of the shilde above all other children, the childe a fon of the King. After which manner the son and daughter of the King of Spain is called infante and infanta, that is, the fon and daughter childe, as being

ing well enough exprest alone to understand what son and daugh. ter is meant thereby. So when we say, the shildes Disease, it may be well understood, that Disease which the Childe xai to xi above all children, that is, the Kings fon shall heal. In which expression of childe is also shewn, first that our King shall be wiren this is done, a childe, albeit not according to the vulgar use of the word in our English tongue, yet according to the fignification of that word which in the Hebrew signifieth sometimes a childe in years, else where a yong man (although not very properly by the Translators rendred also a childe, where in Daniel it signifieth a yone man, calling the three companions of Daniel, three children) that he shall then be yong in years. How great a matter of comfort is hereby administred unto us that are the people of the land, that the Lord is so pleased, that the King shall not differ the making us a happy nation to his old age, but go about it and perfect the Lords work while he is yong? Secondly, here is an Argument of Almighty Gods great Power and Mercy, that he should frame his Majesties heart to clemency, as not to suffer him although his Royal Father was murthered, to break out in cruel and unjust revenge. It is the Lords doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

And lest any man should thus object, This Disease of the Rekets is common to women children as well as to men, as that it
should not seem thereby to point at a cure to be performed by
the King in regard of the sex, as to be performed by the son more
than the daughter of a King; let him take a view of those great
Types of our Savior the Prophets, whereof although the most
part were men, yet were there among them Prophets of another
sex, some also Prophetess, Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, and Types
of our Savior Christ. I will not dispute here the reason thereof
in them, but great cause there is that this Disease should be common to both sexes. First, because it is laid upon us by the Lord as
a Panishment, and so indifferently to see upon both sexes in regard of their parents sin. Secondly, to premonish us how the

Afflictions and Calamities should lye hard upon women as well as men.

But yet as the Prophets and Prophetesses both aimed at a Christ, to come who was a male (who sometime by ceremony was designed to be such, as in the Paschal lamb enjoyned to be a male of the flock) so did and do both males and semales in this childes Disease point out unto us a Son of a King, a King to be our Deliverer.

Now it remains, that I give the like account concerning the Struma, as it is healed by the touch of the hand of the French King. Which healing in fuch manner Guido, Tagautius, and Laurentius specially, French Authors do avert, and Sennertus a Jamous and very judicious Physician of Germany acknowledgeth in his Cure of the Struma, but unjustly ascribeth the work by a Divine Dispensation to the French King only. Of which briefly. As those calamities and corrupt fores which shall be removed and heated by King Charles II in the kingdom of England. in such manner must certainly the putrid sores, and bruises, and wounds be healed in the Kingdom of France. For the Disease is one in both Kingdomes, the Form of healing the same, by the Touch, and the Healers of like Dignity being Kings, as to shew unto us, these things shall be accomplished by the hands of a King. But as in these fore-named things there is a Parity in the healing of the Kings-evil by the King of England and French King, so is there a Difference in the qualifications of the first-Healers. For the First Healer of the Kings of France was not the Son of a Martyr, as was our Soveraign; but the French Stories tell us, how Clevis the First of that name, and Fifth King of France, who reigned about the year of our Lord 500, had first of the Kings of that Kingdom, this gift of healing the Struma, (which fince we call the Kings-evil) bestowed upon him. And what was this King? The Story tels us, That he was first a Heathen and an Idolater, and being afterward converted to the Christian faith, then this great gift of healing the Struma

was from the Mercy and Power of God bestowed upon him, which hath continued thorow the several families of their Kings unto them all, even to this day. This King Clevis therefore, who first cured this Evil in France, is to be the Type, according to the Example in England, of him that is to be the Antitype in France, to do all those fore-named things which are prefigured thereby; after which time also no King of France shall be able to heal in such a manner the foresaid Malady. Whereupon I conclude, When the French King, or King of France, from being such a one as King Clovis was, becomes and is turned ro fuch a Christian indeed, as he was after stiled, then at that time by fuch a King of France shall the wounds, bruifes, and putrid foars of that distressed Kingdom be healed. I need not here be large; but by what hath already been faid, will the Judicious Reader understand, that I mean the corruptions of Religion and Fustice, and by fuch a King who is of the Reformed Religion, which dependeth for falvation only upon Christ the Head. Nevertheless, to determine what Person individually shall be that King, who shall there perform that great and incredible work by what is contained in the Type, is not so easie a thing; because the Antitype (if what Iastert be granted) doth not declare what that man shall be, nor at what time it shall be done. For if the Antitype must necessarily answer to the Type (may some say) as the Type is of a fingle Person, who first was an Ethnick, and afterward became a Christian, so ought the Person which shall persorm these great matters be a fingle Person, who from a salse religion shall be converted to the true. To which objections I make this Anfiver, That although it be not clearly contained in the Type, when and by what Person or Persons, King or Kings of France these works shall be brought to pass, yet other circumstances there are pertaining thereunco, which help to fignifie both Time and Person. For Almighey God, when he is pleased to work deliverances for his people, is wont sooner or later to express the Time when such mercies shall be wrought, and who shall be the

the Deliverer. That nothing may be wanting to the comfort of the Lords people, and that his children may follow and cleave unto those that are so appointed to be their deliverers. That the children of Abraham should be no longer servants in Egypt, but that in the Fourth Generation they should come out from thence. it was foretold Abraham, Gen. 15. and that Aaron and Mofes should bring them out of Egypt, God called them by name, Exo. 6,26. The abiding of the Jews in Chaldea was determined to be for 70 years, and their Deliverer Cyrus by name exprest. Therefore it is not without precedent when God hath appointed Salvation, and a Saviour, to name the Time and Person, as well as the thing. But where it is laid down for a Rule, That the Antitype must be a single Person, as well as the Type; this I deny. Because the Type of a single Person may prefigure One or More, according to the nature of the things. I dam a fingle Person was the Type of all man-kinde. The Image of one mans Person seen by Nebuchadnezzar was a Type of the several Princes of the four ensuing Monarchies. So the meaning of the Healing of the Struma by King Clevis, when of a Heathen he turned a Christian, is to this effect. When a King of France from the false shall be of the true Reformed Religion, then shall by such a King these evils of that Kingdom be taken away. Which may be affirmed, both when the same Person is converted, and when another King of the true Religion comes in the room of a former of the false. Having therefore this liberty, to place the Antitype of King Clouis either on Two Kings, or elfe on One, as need requires, There place it upon Two, and of all Kings, upon King Lovis the 14, and King CHARLES II our reigning Soveraign, the later of which by being inthron'd King of France, God our Mighty and Merciful Lord will enable and encline to do those great things. For as the Things fore-named shall most certainly be brought to passe by a King of France, the Lord bath left the rest touching the Time when, and the Performer who, to be collected from probable Arguments. Which probable ArguArguments are all for, and none against our Gracious Soveraign, and by defigning his Majesty, the Time and Person are both made known. For it is not probable, that from the present French King such fruit shall proceed, by his conversion to the Reformed Religion, or so easing the burthens of his Subjects, having seized already lately on Aurange and Marseilles two great receptacles for those of the Religion, and their ancient Liberties, and who still threatneth Geneva

Now here I must take leave to assume liberty to draw an Argument from that which is not yet fullfilled, but begun only, accounting it as already done. For thus doth S. Paul, from the certain conversion of the Jews, which was then to be, but neither in his time, nor to this day fulfilled, Rom. 11 perswade the Christians, not to despise that people, but account them as brethren. And the Holy Ghost assuring us of the burning of the City of Rome, a thing not yet accomplished, adviseth the people of God to leave that City, lest they should perish with it, Revel. 18.4. Thus I having already declared and by the fore-going reasons proved, that K. Charles II will perform by Gods Grace undoubtedly in England, all the promised matters, do by probable conjecture infer, that it shall in France be performed by him alfo. For to do such great matters is not every day feen; None of all the Kings of France since King Clovis, nor French Kings have cured the putrid fores of that Kingdom. None of the 27.
Kings and Queens of England from the Confessor have done that till now. Nor is it probable that any of the French Kings there educated would be of the Reformed Religion. And as much unlikely it is, that any of those Kings should take away all the Corruption in Justice and Manners. But, fince it must be done, how probable may it feem, that it can be done by none elfe, but by him who hath done the like in England, and may do the same in France, unto which Kingdom he hath a most just Title : So much for my first Argument.

Secondly, It is not likely that God will honour him who hath

not the right as him who hath the just Title to that Crown, with so glorious a work in that place. For the Crown of France by just Title is devolved upon our Gracious Soveraign from Edward III King of England in right of his mother Queen Isabella. She was daughter unto Philip the Fair King of France, which Philip had three sons successively Kings of France, viz. Lodowik Hutin, Philip the Tall, and Charles the Fair, all which dying without issue, Isabella their only fister remaining alive was married unto Edward II King of England, by whom she had issue Edward III, to whom our Royal Soveraign is the next heir by descent from him. Against whose right the French do only pretend the Salique Law, by which no daughter of France is admitted to the Crown, but when and by what sufficient authority

there enacted, their Lawyers give us no satisfaction.

And the Reasons why the Person is not so expresly designed for France, as here before for England, are of moment. 1. Because by setting us to enquire after that Prince, who shall work so great a happiness to that Kingdom, we are thereby driven to finde out the causes for which most probably God may give (as He hath formerly given Kingdoms to Princes, and extraordinary possessions to others) Princes such an opportunity and blessing, we may thereby light upon the very Person. For God hath made all things for his own Glory, and all men, but specially Princes, induing them for that purpose with great power, and those which suffer great things for his sake, and stand for him and love his people, he feldome fends them away without some ample recompence in this life. Yet it was needful that the King whom the Lord had appointed for the happiness of England should be more clearly discovered, as it hath pleased God to do touching our Royall Soveraign. For who could conjecture, that a Prince who had been so exceedingly enraged by the wickedness of some, should be so merciful as to spare his cruel enemies, and to be so loving and merciful to his people, so tender toward those whose consciences cannot admit that for fear of man, which their fincere .

For which easife the King which shall be the Deliverer of France is more obscurely sigured, because he is already discovered in the Type of Englands Helper, 2. Because the assurance of what shall be by our Soveraign done in France to Gods people there (which cannot be until he rule there as King) shall appear unto his Royal Majesty, when God shall move his Heart to begin in England first; so that the Lord would have him to hasten that

great, weighty and heroick work

Now let us look back to the causes which the Lord seemeth so have respect unto in making King CHARLES so happy, and see if we can finde like Examples. Observe his unjust and cruel sufferings. Shall a Prince, who, after the murther of his Royal Father, under the pretence of Justice by the most unjust Judges which ever face in Judgement, and by feigned Holiness, was banished with the whole Royal Family as malefactors, and the King himself made a Traytor, and his precious life hunted after, shall his Innecence with the rest of that Royal house, against none of whom the least crime or cause was objected, only make his people happy? May a King who hath suffered such wrongs, and done such excellent things for God, and his people, expect no bleffing, but a bare restitution ? God owes no man any thing, but what we receive is of gift; yet the Lord Almighty hath not wont, but in such cases to shew his acceptance and make recom-Nebuchadrezzar for fighting against the City of Tyre, which rejoyced at the captivity of the Jews, when they were carried unto Babylon, received the Kingdom of Egypt as a reward of his labor , Ezek 29 ver 18. Son of man, Nebuchad-rezzer King of Babylon caused his Army to serve a great service against Tyrus; every bead was made bald and every foodlder was peeled yet had he no mages nor his army for Tyrus; for the service which he served against it.

Ver. 19. Therefore thus faith the Lord God, Behold, I will give the land of Egypt unto Nebuchad-rezzar King of Babylon, and he

st state her multitude, and take her spoil, and take her prey, and'

Ver. 20. I have given him the land of Egypt for his labor, wherewith he served against it, because they wrought for me, saith the

Lord God.

And did not the Lord bestow upon Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory, for her imprisonment, for maintaining of Gods true Religion, for resisting the Spaniard, befriending the French against the League, and protecting the Neatherlands, the Kingdom of Ireland? For what of that Kingdom had all her Ancestors who were called Lords, and Kings thereof, but charge and trouble beside a bare Title? But to her was the Kingdom conquer'd, and quieted, that, as the Author of the History called Pacata Hibernis in the Epiftle to the Reader, speaks, Q. Elizabeth might have it justly written upon her Tomb, Pacata Hibernia, or, Ireland Tamed. But our Royal Soveraign is doing more, and hath beginn it already, and suffered longer, and worse, than ever Queen Blizabeth did. Yet not thou, O Charles, but God which is in thee. Secondly, If we confider his Majesties Constancy and Patience in the mids of his great Tentations. Shall K. Charles II, who was by wicked men banished from his own Kingdome, forced to remain in the Dominions of a Popif Prince, fuch a King, who by no Necessities, nor Sollicitations could be drawn to forfake God, to advance himself, shall he, I say, be miraculously preserved in his escape from his cruel hunters, and more miraculously in France and Flanders, from Idolatry, and only be kept to make us happy? God forbid. Had not Fofeph, whose bow abode in strength, whom the archers forely grieved, shot at, and hated, Gene . 49, 23, 24, a double partien to him and his posterity ! Ezek, 47.13. having one portion for that cause above his brethren given him by his father taken out of the hand of the Americe with the fword and with his bowe, Gen. 48, 22. But our Soveraigns. bowe abode as much and more in strength, when for the sollicitations of the Egyptian Remish harlot he started not aside. Belide

Bende in the very letters of their names there is a parity between the Type and Antitype (and this sometime happeneth, not by chance but providence, as when Mary Marons Sister a virgin, and Fesus Moses successor presigned in deed and names the virgin Mary, and Fesus our Savior) betwixt Clovis and C and Lovis, as to note, those great evils shall be taken away when C and Lovis meet, as now they do.

Concerning the Healing of the Kings-Evil in France, and

what is prefigured thereby thus far.

If any of my Readers shall object, which doubtless most will do, that what I do prelage touching our Royal Soveraign and the Kingdom of France, is no more then probable; to him I will be bold to fay, and let him well confider, that even among the Sages of the Law, great Probabilities have the esteem of Certainties, and according thereunto Sentence is pronounced by them. And we know, that in the difference of the two Harlots about a furviving childe, who should be the true mother thereof, when King Selomon gave sentence on her side who shewed pity toward the Infant, as to be mother thereof, judgement thus given from probable conjecture, is faid to be the Wifedom of God in him, 1 King. 3,28. Or are our children known to be the fathers; but by probability? Yea, although we are enjoyned to give diligence to make our calling and election fure, how few of the elect ever attained to that height in this life, that all his mif-doubtings were taken away, and that he was fully affired of a future happinelle? I must acknowledge that there are degrees of likelines; fome things which are probable are not yet firm enough to conclude, others of so high a degree of probability, that according to the example commended by the Spirit of God in Solomon; they are as strong as the clearest certainties. And of that fort of probable things which are the strongest or very mear them, there maintain these fore-named to be

Thus much pertaining to the cure of the Struma performed by the French King, and what is fignified thereby. And here

lystouch'd by me, whence it is that neither our Soveraign, nor yet the French King do heal of the Struma all that are touch'd by their hands. 2. That they do not likewise help such as are troubled with the Gout, Feavers, Palsie, &c. but this Evil onely. 3. Kings of this Kingdom, and of the French nation, although they have erred in the faith, and have been of a false Church, have healed this Disease, as well as those which have been sound in the faith, and members of that true Church, of which Christ is Head, in which small number our Royal Soveraign is one, and a principal. 4. That in some few although healed at present, the

toresaid disease through some occasion breaks out again.

In answer to the first Objection, first acknowledging, if the healing of this Evil, were perfectly miraculous, like unto those cures wrought by our Saviour, it should be perfect, in any of which our King should lay his Royal hands, Fob. 7.23. Are ye anery at me (faith our Saviour) because I made a man altogether whole upon the Sabbath day; (Then was there no unfoundness left behinde) therefore we may conclude, this power given unto our Kings, was not for the same cause for which our Saviour and his Apostles healed the fick. To the second Objection, I confels, that whereas our Saviour healed all that were fick, and likewife the Apostles, yea, the Pool of Bethelda all with what infirmity soever they were troubled, it was to signifie that which the Scripture elsewhere saith. He healeth all thy Diseases, that is, all both outward and inward Diseases, of which fort are sins specially. Wherefore for some other distinct cause doth our soveraign cure the Struma only. Nevertheless it cannot be denied, that this vertue given to our Kings is miraculous, although not to perfection. To the next Objection, I say, That even miracles themselves were wrought by the hands of the evil as well as the good sometimes, For is it not written that at the last day, some reprobates should say unto our Saviour, Have we not in thy Name cast out devils? And this was given unto them, not as it Was:

was unto the Apostles, who represented Christs person, and were as in Christs stead; so the gift of healing this Evil, because it was given as a figne of what was to come, so much as they were Types in being Kings of such a Kingdom, was given to the evil as well as so the good Kings. Thus to the last thing which is objected I fay, I cannot deny but to have known, how fome after a long continued foundness and being cured of their mattury ulcers, have began to fall back into the same Disease, and Symptomes, but being rouch dagain have recovered. All which not withstanding dorn not disprove the miraculous cure, but pointeth at somewhat else therein. Now to satisfie the first and second objection to the full, Our Royal Soveraign doubling take away the Struma by that power which is given him from above, because it is a great evil, for there are greater which he cannot cure, por yet because it is a little one as if his vertue could extend it felt to small Distales, for we know there are less which he cannot take away but for that this Difease which we call the kings-ewil is such a malady which is parallel to the things which are fignified, his Majesty shall help; and other Diseases are not like them, For what likengls is therein the Gust, Feavers, and Palfia, no the braifes, and purid fores full of corruption, of which Theist speakerh, the corruption of Doctrine and manners leathfore to the eyes, and unfevery to the softrils of God and man? Brafmus though comented with the Stone rejoyceth, that he did not fuffer under some diseasewhich might make his presence loathed. But the Kings-Malady therefore the Providence of God did make choice of, to demonstrate what fins and afflictions our Royal Soveraign through Gods mercy will cure, nor for it felf, nor for the fack Patients Likes, but for the cause of that which being most like nine it was to betaken away. Nor is it done to perfection in all Jone being remedilels, which are touch'd, that we may know that corruption in justice, unfoundness in faith and do rine, shall morand cannot be so universally taken away by our Good King, but that fome,

the wheat, and good men. And touching the last Objection, where it is said, that some which have been healed of this Evil have relapsed, it doth indeed plainly inferr, that this healing of the Evil by our Kings must be in that respect different from the like miracles of old. The smiting of the rock twise by Moses was his sin, as if the doing of it once had not been sufficient, and the virtue of causing the water to flow out of the rock had been in his hand, If once touching by the Royal hand be not ever and altogether sufficient for the cure, and the second be helpfull, it may well signific, that in this our good Fosiahs reformation, men shall not be so sully reformed, as that none shall endeavour to fall back again, but yet by his Royal handthey shall be reduced.

A PRATER.

In the mean time let us befeech Almighty God to plant in our Soveraigns Heart the awful Fear of his Holy Name, and that his unerling Word may be the Measure and Rule, by which alone Religion and Justice may be reformed, as by Fosiah his Royal Type was done. Hasten him O Lord herein, that thou mayest hasten to reward him with another Crown upon the earth, and a Crown of Glory hereafter which is void of cares, and tadeth not. Make me, O Lord, and all his Subjects unfeignedly to love and honour him for thy fake; and grant we may never forger, what by woful experience we have found true, the counsel of thy wife fervant King Solomon, My Son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them which are given to change. For their calamity shall rife suddenly, and who knoweth the ruine of them both? Amen. Lastly, of all which hath been spoken, to God alone be given the Praise and Glory; for from him, and by him, and to him are all things: He revealeth the deep and secret things, he knoweth what is in darkness, and the light dwelleth with him: For thine is the Power and the Glory, and thou hast now made known unto us the Kings matter.